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# THE AMERICAN

## ELEVATOR AND

# GRAIN TRADE



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VOL. XLVIII 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1930 NO. 7

### Of Course

We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

Don't be satisfied with slow returns or poor service; send your shipments to

**McKenna & Strasser**  
**GRAIN**

Room 877, 538 South Clark  
**CHICAGO**

GRAIN DRIERS  
FEED MIXERS  
FEEDERS  
STEAM COILS  
COOKERS  
MOLASSES  
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ROTARY DRIERS  
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Division of G. L. M. Corp.

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When You Want **QUALITY**  
**Dried Buttermilk**  
**Dry Skim Milk**

For Animal and Poultry Feed  
Wire, write or phone us for  
Fresh Product Direct from 40 Plants  
Packed in 100-lb. Paper Lined Sacs  
Prompt or Deferred Shipments

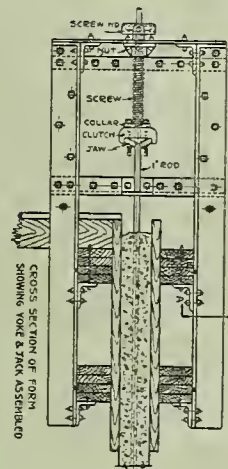
FEED FORMULAS  
FEED PLANT EQUIPMENT  
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**S. T. EDWARDS & CO.**

INC.

110 N. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.  
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### SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS



Grain  
Elevators,  
Silo Coal Pit  
Construction  
Blue Prints  
Furnished

**NELSON MACHINE CO.**  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

## Original Helicoid Conveyor

**B**E SURE you get the original Caldwell helicoid, made by the originators of the spiral or screw conveyor. You can identify genuine Caldwell by the name "Caldwell" on every standard length.

Helicoid is rolled from a single strip of metal with no laps or rivets to interfere with the normal, easy flow of materials.

It is strong, durable, long-lived and easier to clean.

### H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.

LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER

CHICAGO: 2410 W. 18th St.  
NEW YORK: 2676 Woolworth Bldg.



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C-125

### Reliance Construction Company

Furnish Plans, Estimates and Build  
**COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Our long experience as a builder of elevators insures you an up-to-date house. Write today.

Board of Trade Building,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### "THE CLIMAX" SCOOP TRUCK

CAPACITY { 200 Lbs. Coal  
              { 2 1/2 Bushels Grain



Can easily add Twenty-five cents an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars. Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop-Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter. It will last for years and save the wearing out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work. Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements. Why not order now, and let the Scoop-Truck be giving itself to you?

Patented July 30, 1907

PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory

Detroit Scoop Truck Co., 993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.



## DIAMOND RUBBER CO. INDUSTRIAL NEWS

# Diamond grain belts operating in Houston's public grain elevator

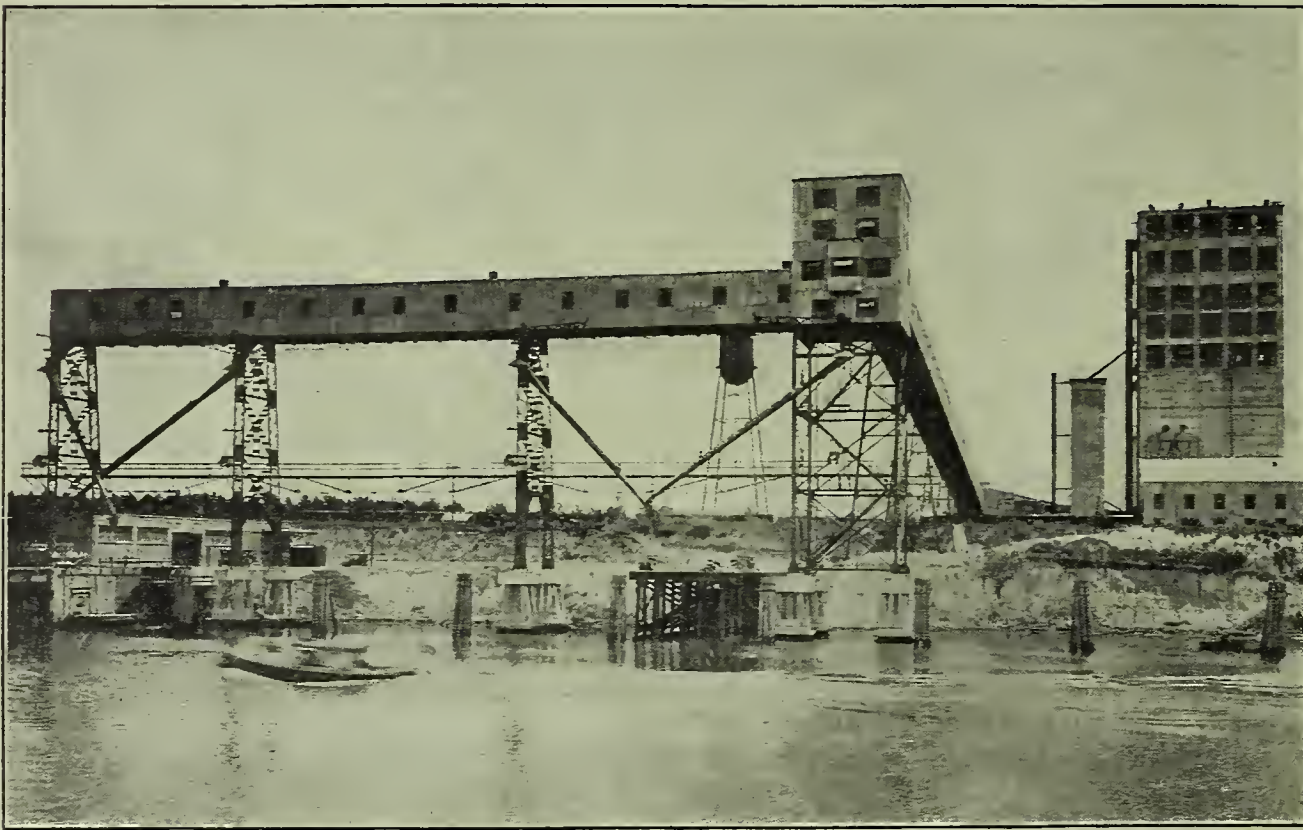


Photo shows shipping gallery extension of the public grain elevator operated by the Port Commission of Houston, Texas. Shipping gallery extension designed and erected by John S. Metcalf Co., machinery and spouting by Webster Mfg. Co. Diamond grain belting used

**I**N THE public grain elevator operated by the Houston Port Commission 5,907 feet of Diamond grain belting are in operation. The two belts in the shipping gallery, illustrated above, have a carrying capacity of 25,000 bushels per hour each, distributed through any of the seven dock spouts.

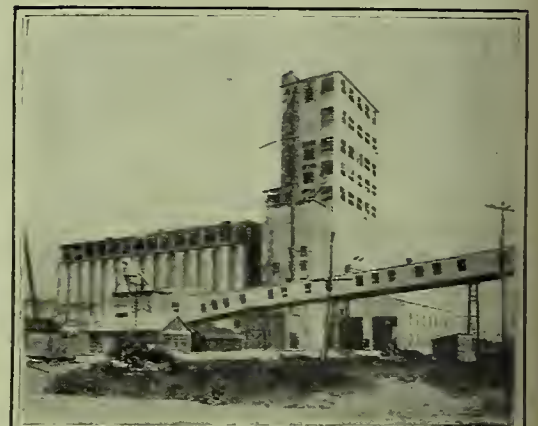
The choice of Diamond belting for this grain elevator is easily explained.

Through the development of special non-oxidizing friction rubber, Diamond grain belts stand the test that time alone can make. They resist the deteriorating effect of years of service. It is significant that Diamond grain belts, totaling over *twenty-five miles in length*, are operating in 62 different plants, located in 54 cities, in sixteen states, and two Canadian provinces.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, INC., Akron, Ohio

*Supplies the country from these eleven service centers*

Akron - Atlanta - Kansas City - New York - Philadelphia - Dallas  
Boston - Chicago - Los Angeles - Seattle - San Francisco



Another view of the Houston public grain elevator, showing elevator and first section of shipping gallery. Diamond belts used to increase capacity and rapidity of handling

# Diamond

**RUBBER BELTING**



**HOSE · PACKING**



# One of World's Largest Elevators

## SANTA FE ELEVATOR A

*Is Fully Equipped with WEBSTER transmission  
and conveying machinery*



Santa Fe Elevator A in Kansas City operated by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. ranks among the world's largest elevators, having an unloading capacity of 200 cars and a loading capacity of 250 cars within a normal working day. Its total storage is 6,000,000 bushels.

This huge house is equipped throughout with WEBSTER machinery. It is one of the most economically operated houses in the world and WEBSTER equipment is largely responsible for its economy in operation.

*WEBSTER equipment is patterned with care and well designed,  
and the most durable that can be manufactured  
It is the standard for elevator equipment.*

### For Over 50 Years

The names of Webster and Weller have been familiar to the grain trade as manufacturers of high grade machinery. During this period most of the large, as well as the smaller Elevators have depended on us for their elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery.

That it has served its purpose well, is attested by the fact that when an elevator increased its capacity, Webster or Weller machinery was usually specified.

Because it is better fitted and more carefully designed it reduces installation costs and difficulties; also reduces renewal and repair bills.

### A Few of Our Products

|                  |                   |               |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Apron Conveyors  | Elevator Boots    | Power Shovels |
| Belt Conveyors   | Elevator Casing   | Car Pullers   |
| Chain Conveyors  | Elevator Heads    | Dock Spouts   |
| Mixing Conveyors | Bag Elevators     | Pulleys       |
| Screw-Conveyors  | Elevator Spouts   | Hangers       |
| Bucket Elevators | Malleable Chain   | Sprockets     |
| Elevator Buckets | Friction Clutches | Gears         |
| Etc.             |                   |               |

*For equipment plans for your project, consult with us.*

## WEBSTER MFG. CO.—WELLER MFG. CO.

*Plant at Tiffin, Ohio*

*Plant at Chicago, Ill.*

### General Offices

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The Michigan City Foundry Co.  
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### Sales Offices

Buffalo

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Cleveland

New York

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# PREPARING FOR 1930

Business men in developing plans for the new year will find the constructive counsel of our Divisional Organization a valuable aid.

Through close contact and long experience, the officers in each division are familiar with financial and trade problems of each industry. They know its history. They know its trends. They have facilities for co-ordinating

facts that bear upon the future potentialities of markets. They are thus able to offer the individual customer helpful counsel in planning for 1930.

With the Divisional Organization is co-ordinated a complete financial service, developed through sixty-six years' experience. We invite you to consider its possibilities in connection with your own business plans.

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*Affiliated*

**First Union Trust  
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Combined Resources  
\$600,000,000.00

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# GET THE PROFITS

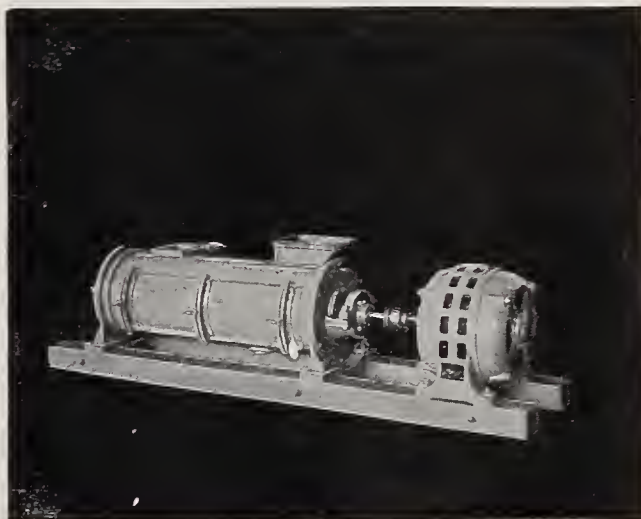
Others are getting it in 44 different states with the MIRACLE MOLASSES PROCESS.

Sweet Feed Milling is purely a local proposition and you ought to be the sweet feed miller in your locality.

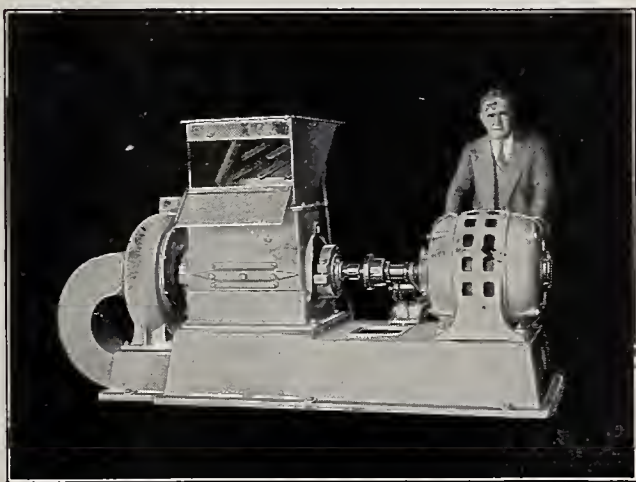
The MIRACLE COLD MOLASSES PROCESS is the greatest advance ever made in the manufacture of feeds.

This process operates equally as well in zero and below weather as it does in the hottest summer months without any artificial heat.

No experimenting to do. The process is mechanically perfect. It is protected by the Agee patents, the only patents on the cold process, and they guarantee you against infringement.



## LET US PAY 1/2 OF YOUR GRINDING BILL



Hundreds of MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL owners are now saving over half of the power bill they used to pay out each month for grinding on other kinds of machines.

All hammer mills grind fast—turn out a lot of ground stuff, but the fact for you to learn is, how much power does it take to grind 100 lbs. of anything through a certain sized screen.

The Neilsens Engineering Report on the MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL shows it grinds oats at the heretofore unheard rate of 1.56 K.W. of electricity per 100 lbs. through a 1/16 screen. You cannot afford to run a mill that grinds the same kind of oats through the same screen at from 3 K.W. and up. Remember the MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL is the

“SAFE” mill—our “deflector bar” makes it so.

Write for our booklets “THE MIRACLE SWEET FEED SYSTEM,” and “THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE FEED.”

We can build you the biggest money making complete feed mill just as we are building others in all parts of the U. S. Let us hear from you.

## THE ANGLO AMERICAN MILL COMPANY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDERS OF GRAIN GRINDING MACHINERY

240-266 Kennaday Ave.

Owensboro, Ky.



# CHICAGO

## PEER OF MARKETS

THE great bulk of the grain business continues to flow to the world's central market.

Since 1848, first year of the Chicago Board of Trade, facilities for shipping, storing, receiving, handling, cleaning and conditioning have steadily moved toward perfection; today the vast farm areas and Chicago are in business together.

At the Board of Trade, markets for grain, cotton and provisions assure a fair, competitive price to both grower and consumer. Better hedging markets are nowhere to be found.

Stagnancy is as dangerous a pitfall to a market as it is to any business. And stagnancy is an unknown condition on the Board of Trade. Farm products arrive, are sold, and move out to their final destination. By lake alone, in 1929, grain shipments from Chicago exceeded 35 million bushels.

Now a securities market has been added on the Chicago Board of Trade and will grow soundly into prominence, particularly among investors in the great farm regions spreading out from Chicago. In securities trading, as with products of the farm, Chicago is destined for an even greater market future. Many signs point in this direction, including the predictions of experts that seats on the exchange will go to very high figures in the next two years.

Make Chicago your market.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE  
GRAIN :: COTTON :: PROVISIONS :: SECURITIES





"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



# S. HOWES CO.

acquires

## IMPORTANT PATENT RIGHTS

"Mr. A. C. Barbeau, President of the S. Howes Company, Silver Creek, New York, who has been spending the last couple of months in England, has concluded arrangements with Mr. Adolf Buhler, the head of Buhler Brothers, Uzwil, Switzerland, by which he has, on behalf of his Company, purchased the American Patent Rights for the Buhler Vibrationless Sieve Drive which they will henceforth mount as their standardized drive instead of the old style eccentrics on all their Grain Cleaning and other Milling Machines."

The above item appeared in Nov. 30 issue of British journal "Milling."

# S. HOWES CO., Inc.

## INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



Throw Away Your Antiquated Grease Lubricated Idlers  
and Install Modern Anti-Friction Equipment

## B-M BELT CONVEYOR IDLER

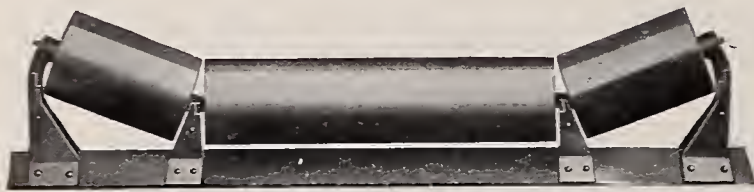
CAST IRON OR  
STEEL ROLLERS

ANTI-FRICTION

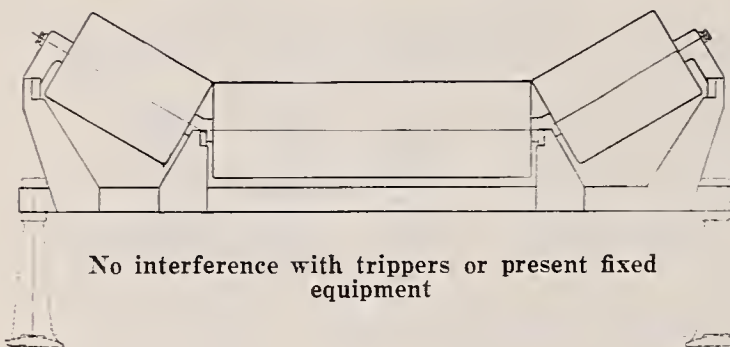
ROLLER OR  
BALL BEARINGS

(PATENT PENDING)

### WHY?



Put this unit right into your present stands



No interference with trippers or present fixed equipment

### BECAUSE

Save 50% in power.

Cut cost of maintenance and lubricant expense to almost the vanishing point.

Decrease strain on and increase life of belts.

Eliminate injury to belts.

Use lighter duck and fewer plies in new belts.

REDUCE FIRE HAZARD.

Make replacements at once or gradually as suits conditions.

The saving in power, lubricants and maintenance will offset cost of installation.

## AND LOOK AT THE HOUSE BEHIND THE INNOVATION!

A concern whose name has—for

## 75 YEARS

Been accepted as standard in specifications for high grade milling machinery and having a standing that will always be guarded and maintained.

## BARNARD & LEAS MANUFACTURING CO.

MOLINE

ILLINOIS

*Everything for Elevating, Conveying and Milling Equipment*

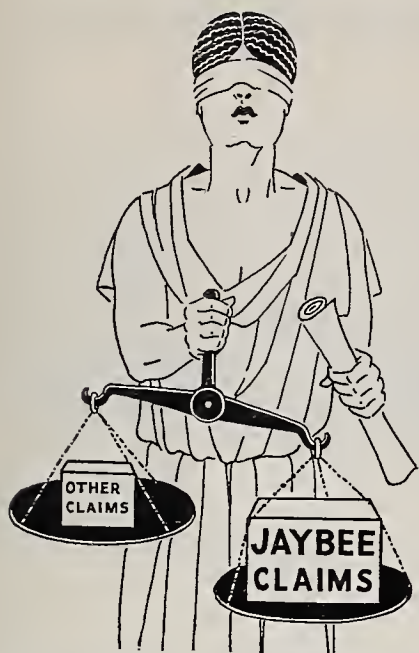
HUGH P. ROBBINS

*Special Sales Engineer*

Old Colony Building

Chicago, Illinois





### Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.

# Outgrinds 'em All Outsells 'em All

## The Truth About Feed Grinder Advertising

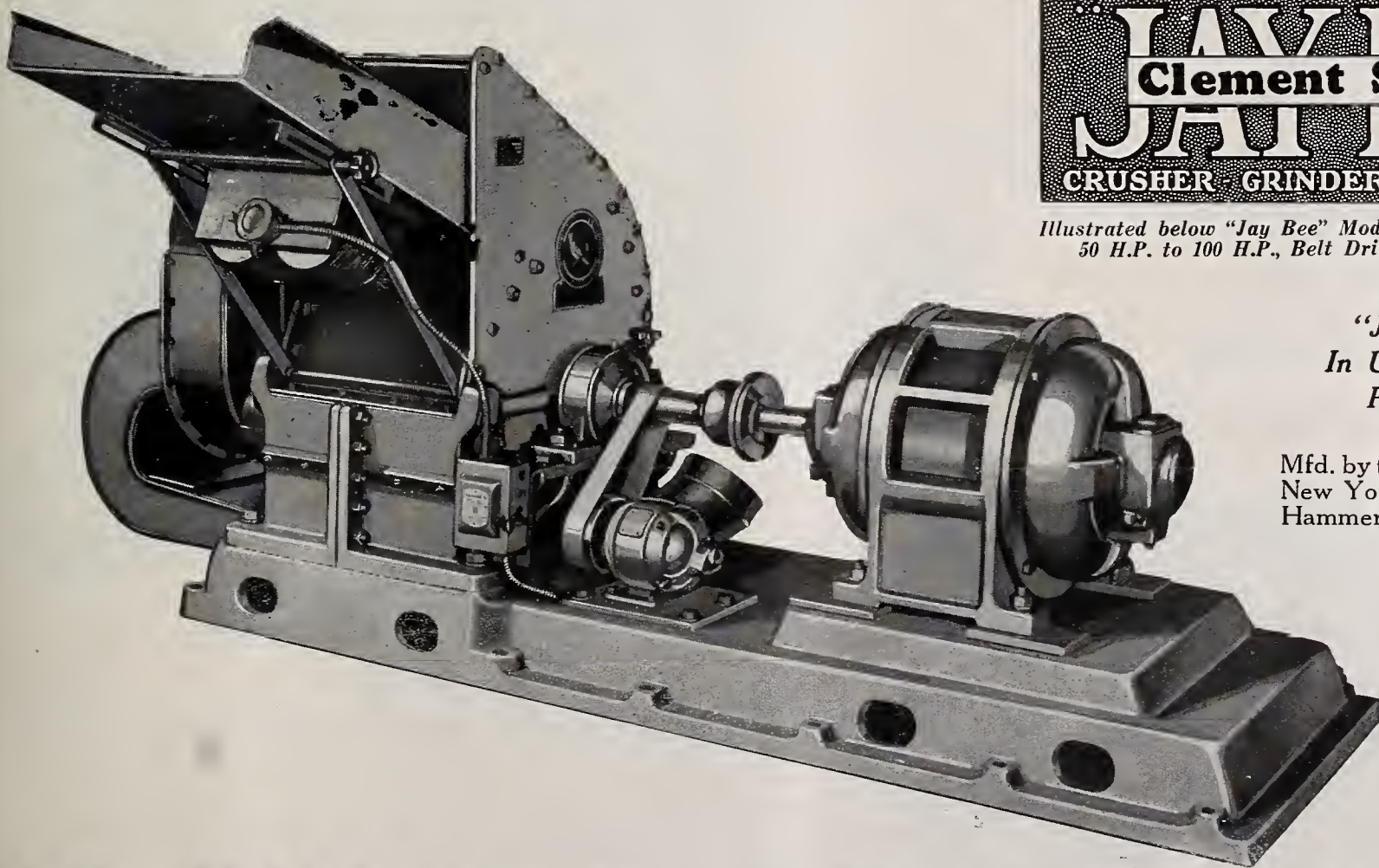
*So Many Claims and Guarantees* are made about feed grinders: capacities and maintenance costs that we feel it is time for prospective buyers to know the truth about feed grinder advertising. We take pleasure in this opportunity to lay the cards on the table. We want the milling industry to be judge and jury of the "Jay Bee" mill.

That *"Jay Bee" Claims and Guarantees* are conservative, that they are not misleading and erroneous, that they are actually exceeded in day in and day out grinding—capacities often surpassing our guarantee as much as 40%—is proved by the fact that there are more "Jay Bee" mills used in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined.

*"Jay Bee" Claims and Guarantees* are based upon what the "Jay Bee" mill has already done: facts, grinding tests, and maintenance costs proved by the owners themselves. Capacity guarantees are made on actual ammeter readings, and not on "all you can get out of a motor" without reference to the ammeter reading.

*The Milling Industry Now Realizes* that the "Jay Bee" mill can be depended upon: that it is the one feed grinder that not only "outsells" them all, but also "outgrinds" them all.

*"Ninety-Nine Reasons"*—a booklet we will send you telling how the "Jay Bee" has profited others. The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, V-belt, and direct connected drives. WRITE for literature and complete details.



Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W" Direct Connected:  
50 H.P. to 100 H.P., Belt Driven 50 H.P. to 75 H.P.

Over 13,000  
"Jay Bee" Mills  
In Use—Undisputed  
Proof of Their  
Superiority

Mfd. by the Bossert Corp., Utica,  
New York, the World's Largest  
Hammer Mill Manufacturer.

**J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 74 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.**

**J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.**

**JAY BEE SALES CO.** 442-444 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.





Manchester Ship Canal Elevator  
Manchester, England  
Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels  
Completed 1914



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.  
Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Capacity 750,000 Bushels  
Completed 1920



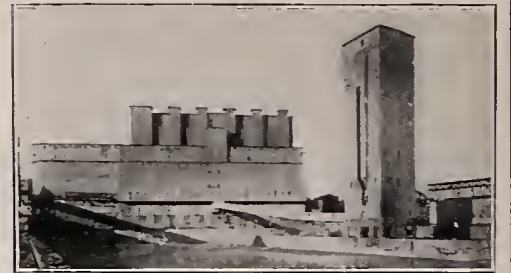
## John S. Metcalf Co. Grain Elevator Engineers



Chicago & North Western Railway Elevator  
South Chicago, Illinois  
Capacity 10,000,000 Bushels  
Completed 1920

### OFFICES:

Chicago, Illinois - - - 111 W. Jackson Blvd.  
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Sydney, Australia - - - - - Pitt Street  
London, England - - - - - 17 Dartmouth  
Vancouver, B. C. - - - 837 W. Hastings St.



Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 2  
Montreal, Quebec  
Capacity 2,600,000 Bushels  
Completed 1912



Sydney Terminal Elevator  
Sydney, Australia  
Capacity 6,400,000 Bushels  
Completed 1921



## MONARCH

Built Elevators  
Assure You  
Economical Design  
First Class Work  
Efficient Operation  
and  
Satisfaction  
Let Us Submit  
Designs and Prices

One of the Modern Houses Which Has Made a Record  
for Rapid and Economical Handling  
CONCRETE CENTRAL, BUFFALO, 4,500,000 Bu.



MONARCH ENGINEERING CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.



## The Barnett & Record Company GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Heavy Structures

Reinforced Concrete and Steel Ore Dock constructed at Superior, Wisconsin, for the Allouez Bay Dock Company. Entirely Fireproof.

Write for Designs and Estimates

OFFICES:

Minneapolis, Minn.

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# MACDONALD ENGINEERING COMPANY

## CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS

*Designers and Builders of*

**GRAIN ELEVATORS, FLOUR  
MILLS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.**

*We Have Specialized in*

**CONSTRUCTION IN THIS FIELD FOR  
MORE THAN 40 YEARS**

*Sketches and Estimates Gladly Furnished*

### MAIN OFFICE

**53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago**

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

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## Albert Angell, Jr., Co's. Feeds and Mashs

AGENTS WANTED FOR EXCLUSIVE TERRITORIES. BIG PROFITS

**CHICK STARTER**  
10% DRIED BUTTER-  
MILK  
PURE OATMEAL  
AND OTHER WHOLE-  
SOME INGREDIENTS

**GROWING MASH**  
DRIED BUTTERMILK  
PURE OATMEAL  
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AND OTHER WHOLE-  
SOME INGREDIENTS

**EGG MASH**  
20% PROTEIN  
MEAT SCRAPS  
DRIED BUTTERMILK  
PURE OATMEAL

ALBERT ANGELL, JR., CO.'S FEEDS AND MASHES ARE RECOGNIZED STANDARDS AND COMPLY IN EVERY WAY TO ALL RECENT FINDINGS OF POULTRY NUTRITION EXPERTS.

### LOCAL AGENTS

HANDLING ANGELL PRODUCTS HAVE A BIG ADVANTAGE IN BOTH QUALITY AND PRICE

### ALBERT ANGELL JR., CO.

W. C. RENSTROM, PRES.  
35 Years in the Grain Business.

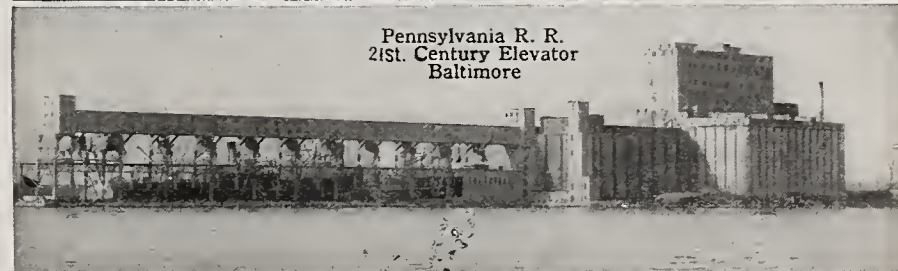
309 SOUTH LA SALLE ST.  
CHICAGO, ILL.



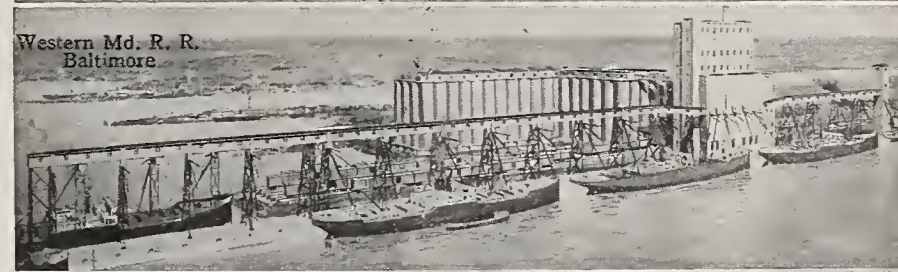
Uhlmann Elevator  
Kansas City



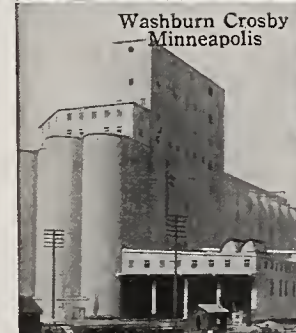
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.  
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Pennsylvania R. R.  
21st Century Elevator  
Baltimore



Western Md. R. R.  
Baltimore



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St. Louis



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Galveston

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## L. A. STINSON CO.

*Engineers and General Contractors*

**ELEVATORS, MILLS AND WAREHOUSES  
COMPLETE**

**332 So. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.**

*General Overhauling and Improvements*

## FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

**ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTORS**

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



N. M. PATERSON CO.

2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

*DESIGNED for the years  
ahead—an advance we  
propose to maintain.*



# Soaring Skyward!

WERE it within the realm of reason or possibility, The M. A. Long Company, builders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Grain Elevator, would like to place, as a graphic example, the silos of this mammoth structure end on end. They would form a cylindrical column reaching three-and-a-half miles into the sky. If you could stand on this massive pillar of concrete, at night, the beacons of the city of Baltimore, below, would be barely discernible. Such is the magnitude of grain elevator construction done by The M. A. Long Company.

Whether a huge grain elevator, or kindred structure--whatever the building project--the Long organization can design and construct it for you.

Large and small construction problems assume the same importance to The M. A. Long Company.

For the last decade, this experienced group of engineers have set construction standards which have resulted in the phenomenal growth of this organization, and recognition unparalleled in the annals of concrete construction.



Send for this portfolio of interesting photographs of construction projects, designed and erected by The M. A. Long Company. Address communication---attention Grain Elevator Department:

The **M. A. LONG** Co.

Engineers and Constructors

10 West Chase Street

BALTIMORE

CHICAGO ALLENTOWN WASHINGTON



CAPACITY 800,000 BUSHELS

## THOSE CONCERNED

Or even casually interested in concrete grain storages notice and usually comment on the accurate alignment, smooth walls, and clean cut appearance of

## POLK SYSTEM BINS

We Design and Erect

Send us your inquiries.

## POLK GENUNG POLK CO.

FORT BRANCH

INDIANA

## JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders

MILL BUILDINGS :: ELEVATORS  
FEED PLANTS

708-9 Mutual Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## Plans and Specifications

For Elevator Construction

For Machinery Installation

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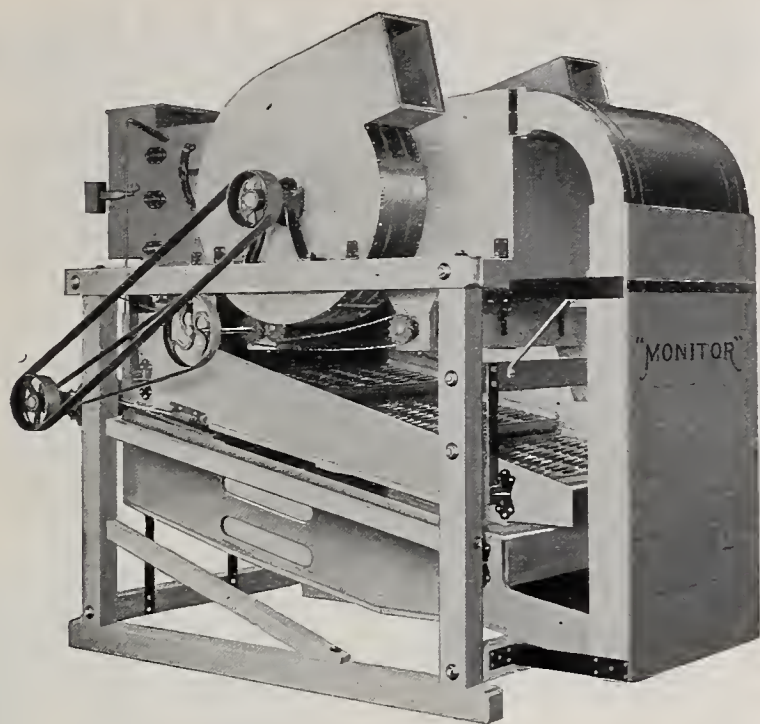
## Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.

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in operating increases net earnings. That is one reason why the use of the MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner is advisable.

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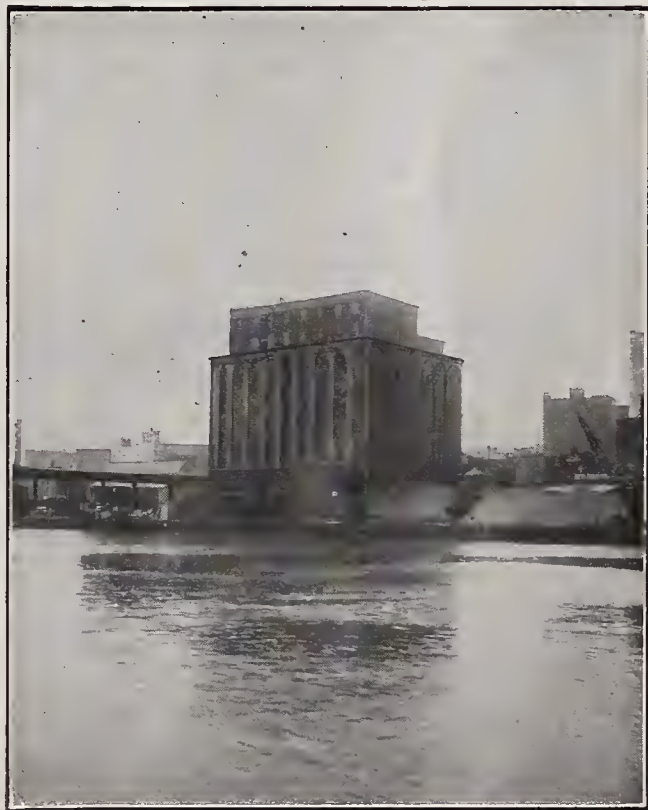
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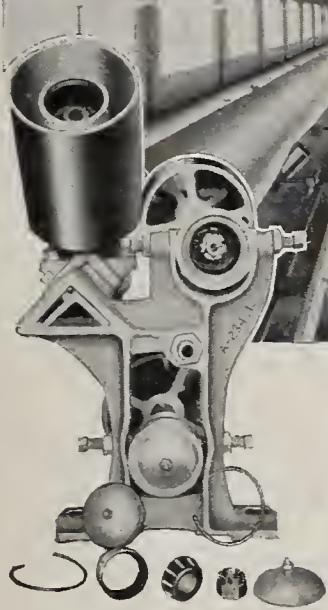
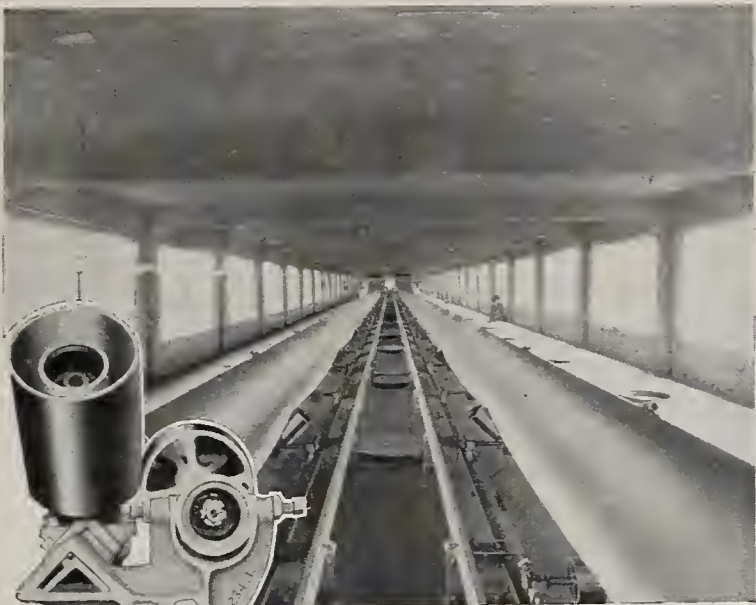
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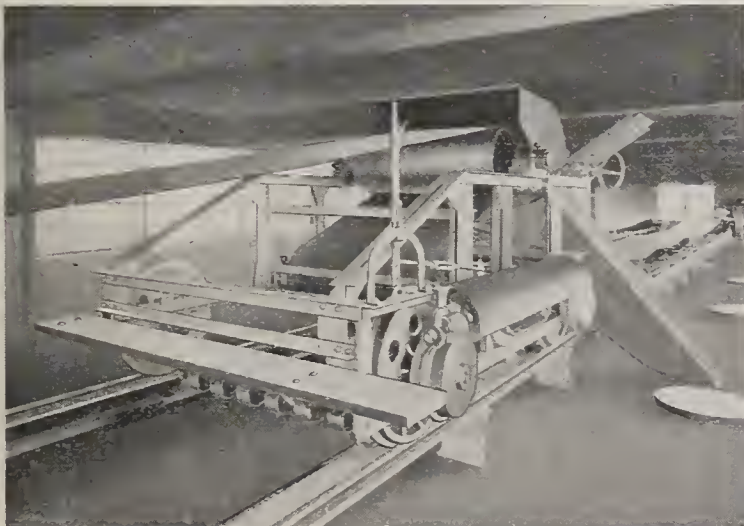
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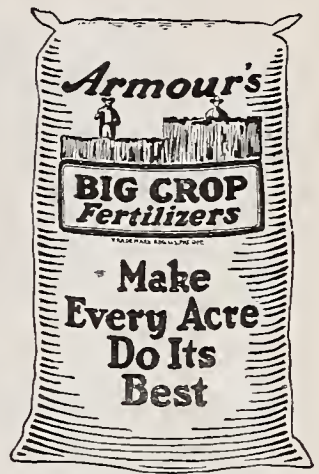
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The past performance of the system installed in eleven thousand bins makes today a busy one and our future is, therefore, a very promising one.

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Feed Grinder

## Feeds and Feeding

by

W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

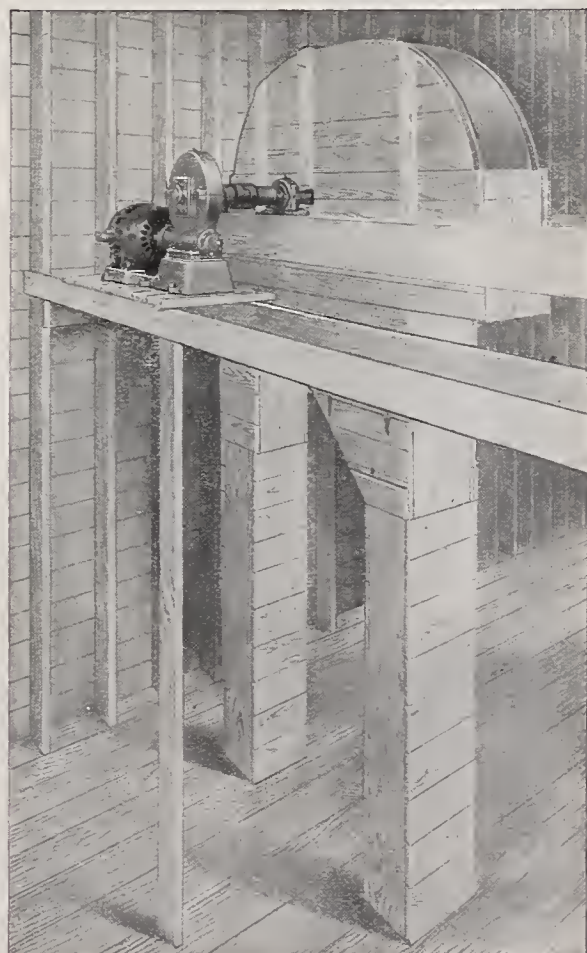
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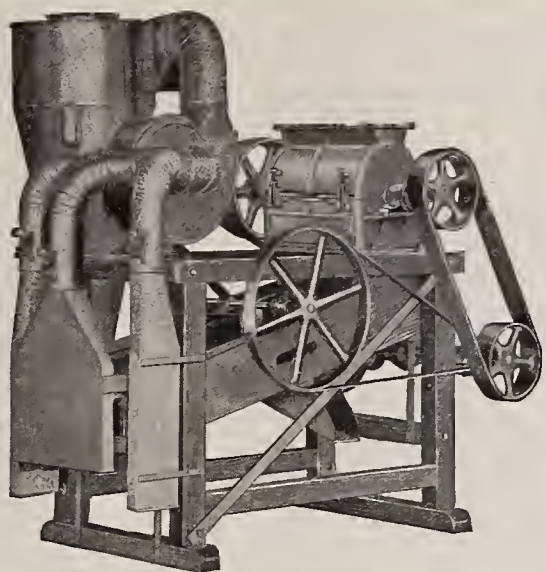
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Little  
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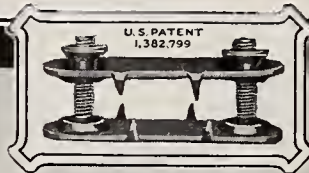
These well known fasteners stop trouble with elevator and tight butt conveyor joints. They have far more strength than needed and the pull is equalized on both sides of the belt insuring long service. Note recessed plates which embed in and compress the belt instead of pulling against the bolt holes. Stocked by leading jobbers in 5 sizes. Consultation invited.

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## Save Time and Energy

If you have occasion to convert grain weights into their equivalents of bushels, you will find all calculations worked out for you in

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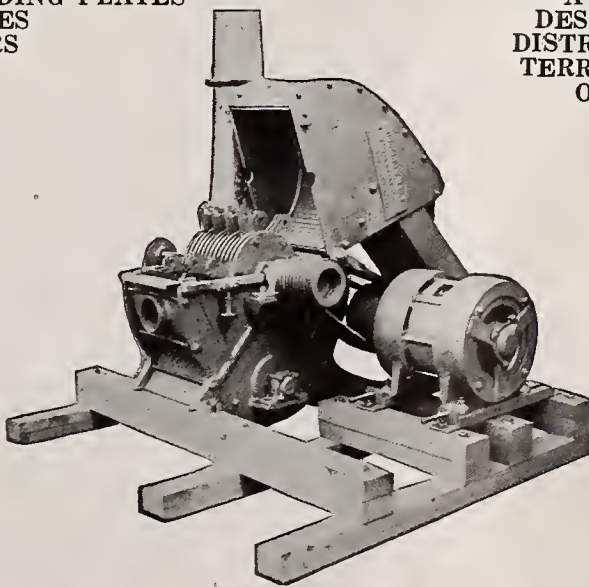
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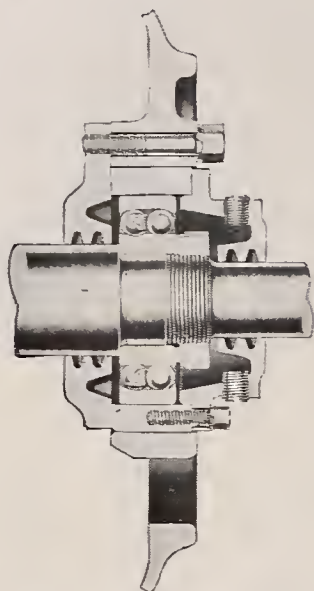
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The great capacity of this Mill, with light power and certainty of continuous operation, make it the  
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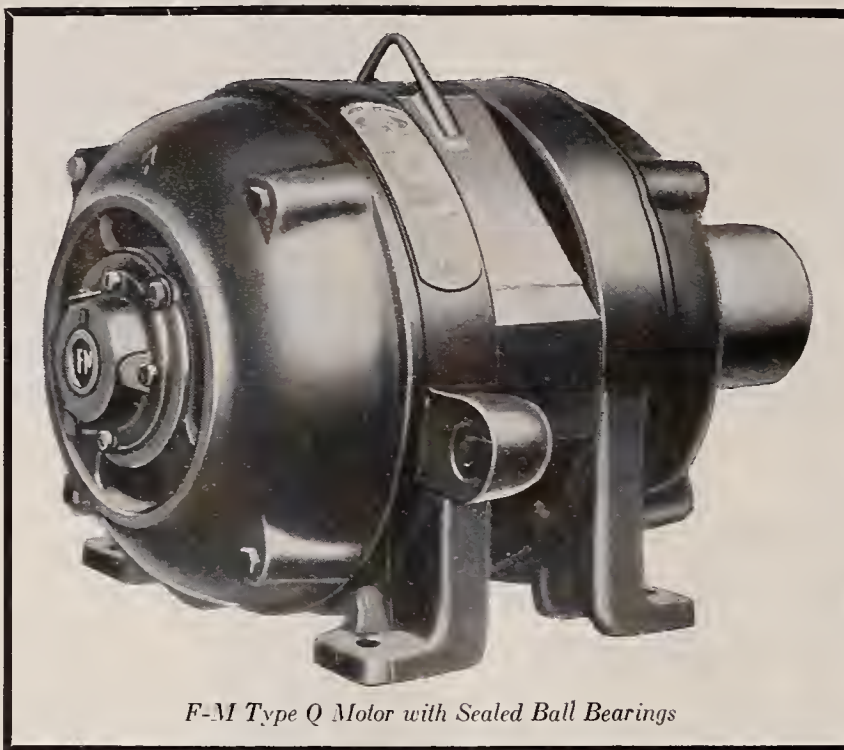
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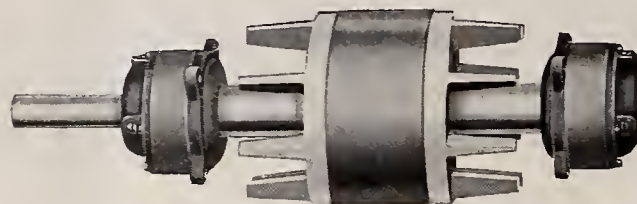
F-M Type Q Motor with Sealed Ball Bearings

## See how improved F-M ball bearing construction reduces *operating costs* in these motors

**F**AIRBANKS-MORSE Type Q and QLS Induction Motors are dependable—far beyond the usual meaning of the word. In addition, they are economical to operate. These characteristics are made possible by improved F-M design which includes an advanced type of ball bearing construction.

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These sealed, self-aligning ball bearings lower operating costs because they reduce mechanical losses, cut repair expense and practically eliminate chance



Complete rotor showing the sturdy shaft and large completely sealed ball bearings



of bearing failure. The electrical efficiency of the motors, too, is high not only at full load but also at partial load.

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A monthly journal devoted to the elevator, grain, hay, feed and seed interests.

Official paper of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association.

Established in 1882.



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Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

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Established in 1882.

VOL. XLVIII

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 15, 1930

NO. 7

# Minneapolis Grain Storage Limit Raised 1,000,000 Bushels by New Elevator

## Latest Plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Has High Receiving and Cleaning Speed as Well as Large Storage Capacity

MINNEAPOLIS, the grain storage and milling center of the Northwest where huge volumes of grain are constantly being received and either milled or reshipped to other sections of the country, has added another 1,000,000 bushels to its already enormous grain storage capacity in the newly completed elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. The work of designing and building this modern plant which can receive and clean 86,000 bushels of flaxseed—the only grain handled by the elevator—was done by the James Stewart Corporation of Chicago, Ill., whose long experience in problems of grain handling assured an economical and efficient plant.

Although the Kellogg company had previously operated an elevator in Minneapolis the new structure was not built as an addition to it but as a separate unit. This was done because there was not sufficient ground available to permit the building of an extension to the older plant, but with the aid of a 415-foot reversible conveyor gallery, so that seed can be transferred from one house to the other, it is possible to operate them either independently or as a single unit.

In erecting the new plant the Kellogg corporation adhered to its policy of keeping abreast of the demand for linseed oil, their main product. The general offices of the company are not in Minneapolis but at Buffalo, N. Y., which was originally and has always been the organization's headquarters. The Kellogg family, which has been identified with the linseed oil business for over 100 years, formed the present corporation at Buffalo in 1894. They are the owners of several mills including a plant at Edgewater, N. J., directly across the Hudson River from New York City, reputed to be the largest individual linseed oil mill in the world, turning out 1,200 barrels of oil daily. The total capacity of all the Kellogg

plants is around 3,500 barrels per day. Approximately 70,000 bushels of flaxseed are needed daily to produce this much oil, which is equivalent to emptying the capacity of the new elevator every two weeks although, of course, no such demand is made on the new plant as the company has added units to supply its mills as they become necessary.

The present officers of the company are: Howard Kellogg, president; James A. Matthews, vice-president; James L. Wickstead, treasurer; and H. J.

at a time, thus eliminating the chance of mixing grain from different cars. Underneath the receiving pits is a 36-inch conveyor belt which carries the seed from the pits to the receiving leg in the workhouse. The silent chains used are the product of the Link-Belt Company. The plant is electrically driven with individual motors of the Fairbanks Morse ball bearing type.

The receiving shed is composed of structural steel covered with galvanized corrugated metal

and is 45 feet wide and 52 feet long. Cars are moved in and out of the receiving shed by means of a four-drum car haul driven by a 40-horsepower motor. The car grain doors are removed by a special mechanical grain door remover which is powered from the shovel machine shaft. It is composed of a friction clutch operated drum with a cable reaved over a series of sheaves to enter the car from the door on the opposite side from the one to be removed, a special toggle hook being provided for grasping the door which is then pulled off without damage.

The workhouse, constructed of reinforced concrete and built integral with the storage annex, houses the handling and cleaning machinery; it is approximately 40 by 50½ feet in ground area and 175 feet in height. Two elevator legs, each with a capacity of 8,000 bushels an hour, extend from the basement to the headhouse.

Primarily the one leg is intended for a receiving leg and the other for cleaning and shipping leg, but the spouting has been so arranged that shipping and cleaning may be handled by either one. The legs spout into a 2,000-bushel garner situated over the same size hopper scale where the grain is weighed and distributed to a turnhead and spouted to any of the several cleaning bins or conveyors.

Eight Special Invincible Flax Cleaners No. 9 are employed in the workhouse, being fed by the same



NEW 1,000,000-BUSHEL KELLOGG PLANT IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Aldrich, secretary. All are veteran grain men.

The new plant, which is built of fireproof material throughout, is equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable, including a pair of automatic grain shovels located overhead and between the two tracks running beside the receiving shed and so arranged that one set of shovels will serve both tracks. As a safety measure, an interlocking device is used on the receiving pits, making it impossible to operate more than one pit



number cleaning bins located above them. With the plant's large installation of cleaning machinery, which includes two of Huntley's Monitor machines on the scale floor for recleaning screenings from the flax cleaners, it is possible to clean the grain as fast as it is received, thus saving the trouble and cost of rehandling. Although most of the seed is used in the adjoining mill, some is reshipped to other plants.

## THE STORAGE TANKS

The storage consists of 14 reinforced concrete tanks interconnected at their contacts and provided with segmental walls between the outer circles of the tanks which provides for additional intersticed bins. The tanks are 24 feet in diameter and 105 feet high. The storage is surmounted by a reinforced concrete cupola for housing a 30-inch distributing belt conveyor and self-propelling tripper. Manholes are provided in the side walls of the bins near the bottom so that men can enter without being forced to come down from the top, often a hazardous undertaking.

As the seed is used mostly to supply the adjacent mill it is necessary to clear the bins as often as in the average terminal elevator. Seed is reclaimed

from the storage to a drawoff spout onto a 30-inch belt conveyor in tunnel the full length of the storage, and carried to the workhouse where it is elevated, weighed and either shipped out to cars



BELT CONVEYOR IN GALLERY

or delivered onto the gallery conveyor for delivery to the mill for grinding or to the old elevator. To facilitate the emptying of the bins, which are built with flat bottoms because of the only occasional

need for complete clearing, a traveling automatic shoveling machine in the cupola over the bins is provided.

The conveyor gallery which connects the two elevators is constructed of structural steel and is covered with galvanized corrugated metal, being 415 feet long and 100 feet above the ground. A 30-inch belt conveyor extends into both elevators, running the full length of the gallery and being arranged so as to receive grain from the scales in either house and convey it in either direction, both at the same time.

The dust collecting system is in every way modern, collecting dust at all points where it is created through the handling of flaxseed and sending it to the cleaning machines. A carload capacity dust bin is situated in the trackshed with facilities for loading dust into cars to be carried away.

In constructing the plant, all concrete was pre-mixed at the factory of the local concrete company handling the job and delivered in two-yard trucks. In this way it was not necessary to install equipment for handling and mixing the cement, making a big saving not only in time but in money and labor as well.

## CHICAGO ELEVATOR FIRE FOUGHT BY ARMY OF 1,000

The \$1,000,000 fire which started in the ironclad grain elevator of Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago, in 1929, was not completely extinguished until 1930. Salvage workers now are retrieving whatever of value remains from the seven-story house that contained 600,000 bushels of grain when it was ignited on December 30.

Dust explosions severely injured two men, and spread the flames so rapidly that a major conflagration was underway for six hours. Although a force of 1,000 men, including 46 fire companies and

fan of flame across the interior. Employees fled.

Three firemen were injured. They were treated at a hastily established first-aid station in the engine room of the Advance Milling Company. Fire fighters, hurt by falling timbers, burned up cigarettes in three or four desperate puffs as attendants forced their fractures into splints.

As the fire progressed, the solidly packed mass of grain became a vast bed of live coals. When walls cracked or fell, avalanches of red-hot grain slid to the ground, sending out waves of heat that drove back a crowd estimated at 7,000.

## PLAN TO REBUILD

From the office of Albert Schwill & Co. a notice

"Why am I not just as guilty if I sell stock or grain I don't own?"

A bill providing for such legislation is now ready the senator said.

Discussing the recent slump in brokers' loans of \$4,532,885,000, Senator Brookhart declared that "brokers' loans were among the greatest evils of the banking system. All banks should be prohibited from dealing in brokers' loans for the same reason that they are now prohibited from dealing in any form of lottery."

## SENATOR QUESTIONS FARM BOARD POWERS

Senator Watson, of Indiana, Republican majority leader of the United States Senate, declared orally, shortly before Congress convened this month, that he is initiating steps to clarify the policy of the Federal Farm Board. Its relation to the independent grain trade will be studied.

Confusion now existing among grain dealers as to the policy of the board, which the Indiana senator confessed he did not know, would be considerably cleared, he believes, if the trade was acquainted with the board's program and interpretation of the farm relief law. Grain dealers, said Mr. Watson who had just returned from Chicago, are ignorant of the policy of the board, a fact which he believes tends to give rise to much of the opposition to the board's methods.

Specifically, the trade wants to find out "just how far the farm board is going in the direction of price-fixing, the buying and selling of grain and the purchasing of facilities such as elevators," according to the majority leader. Mr. Watson will undertake to get a clear-cut expression on these points and to that end will consult with the chairman of the Agricultural Committee, Senator McNary, of Oregon, on the feasibility of calling board members up to testify.

"The board still may be feeling its way toward the path it will follow," Senator Watson said, "but I think it would clarify the atmosphere considerably to have a definite statement on policy. The act is new and if it has weak spots we want to know it so we can strengthen the law."

While in the West Mr. Watson consulted with John C. Shaffer whom he described as a very large cash dealer in grain who does not buy or sell on the futures market. He was also in touch with the head of the farm bureau federation in Indiana, W. H. Settle, who will come to Washington to confer on the subject.

Personally Senator Watson said, he has "very grave doubts whether the Agricultural Marketing Act permits the board to buy and sell grain" and intends to study the act carefully to satisfy himself on this point. He will notify dealers of information obtained.



International News Reel Photograph

FLAMES SWEEPING GRAIN PLANT OF ALBERT SCHWILL & CO., CHICAGO

volunteer workers, finally brought the fire under control, the property smoldered for days.

The Advance Milling Company's plant which had suffered a \$250,000 fire loss just three years ago to the day, was threatened by the flames and sparks shooting out from the Schwill property near it. The Columbia Malt Company, subsidiary of the firm owning the burning structure, was set afire, but soon was put out of danger by a cascade from 20 hose lines.

The fire originated in the headhouse of the elevator. Three employees on duty there smelled smoke and traced it to a corner where floor boards were smoldering. An alarm was turned in, but the fire did not seem serious until the arrival of the first company. The chemical squad had just reached the headhouse when the first dust explosion sprayed a

was issued toward the middle of January, to the effect that it is "too soon to announce" any definite plans for rebuilding the property destroyed at One-Hundred and Fourth Street and Avenue C in South Chicago. Several construction engineers have been on the ground, however, and it is understood that a concrete storage plant will be erected.

## BROOKHART TO WAGE NEW WAR ON SHORT SALES

Senator Brookhart of Iowa recently stated orally that soon after the reconvening of Congress he will initiate legislation prohibiting the practice of "short selling" on the stock and grain markets.

"If I sell land in Florida that I do not own, I'd be in the penitentiary right away," the senator said.



## A U. S. Engineer Looks at Russ Grain Production

L. J. Fletcher's Observations Concerning Grain Growing Conditions in Russia Gained During a Six-Month Tour

MUCH of the small grain growing region of the U. S. S. R., particularly that devoted to the use of the grain trust, is an area where every precaution must be taken to conserve moisture. This calls for timely operation: That is, plowing within a relatively few weeks, planting the entire area within a week or 10 days, together with very rapid cultivation of land devoted to summer fallow.

The Russian grain trust is organized much like and women, are quite dependable. While they are more or less completely ignorant of the repair of complicated farm machinery, they make quite good operators.

There is no wheat growing area in the world that is any better adapted for the use of combined harvesters than the steppes of Russia. The straw is not rank, the fields are level and in most parts of the country the harvesting season is relatively free from rain. The peasant system of farming is chiefly characterized by the complete saving of all straw and grain. The small fields are all raked by hand after being harvested by simple types of reapers. Straw is used for thatching roofs, for fuel, to a limited extent for feed, and when threshing grain, either with steam operated threshing machines or by the crude hand methods, the chaff is always kept separate from the straw and used for feed. Therefore, the recovery of straw and chaff is a problem to be met with the introduction of combines.

The Russian grain trust is organized much like an American corporation: There is a board of directors responsible to the chief governing committee of the nation. The main office of the trust is in Moscow.

Farms of various sizes are located in all grain

to 10,000 acres. Tractors are used exclusively by the grain trust. The only animals used are a few saddle horses.

In one of the most comprehensive and searching tests of farm equipment ever made, the grain trust selected the one combined harvester in competition with four other makes after a season's test on their giant 50,000 acre experimental farm in Russia. As a consequence, 750 Model 36 of this type harvesters were ordered at one time and these are rapidly being shipped abroad and will be lined up for the 1930 harvest.

This order follows the 1,350 "caterpillar" sixties ordered a few weeks previously and the combines will be hitched in tandem, two behind each sixty,



PROF. MICHAEL FABRIKANT (RIGHT), LEADING RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

in a special hitch worked out by "caterpillar" engineers who were abroad this year.

The U. S. S. R. is a large producer of petroleum products such as fuel, lubricants and greases, which is an important factor in the extensive use of tractors.

The transportation of grain from combines to elevators is a rather serious problem, particularly where the hauls are very long. However, the experimental use of 30 to 40 combines in the summer of 1929 so convinced the officers and technicians of the grain trust that they plan to use over 1,000 combines in this year's harvest. These combines will largely be distributed in units of 10 to 20 over practically the entire grain growing area.

There are many methods now being employed in Russia for reorganizing the former crude peasant system of producing grain. In the old system each peasant family would handle from one to several small strips of land, using very crude machinery, and in some cases doing all the work by hand. For a number of years Russian peasants have co-operated in purchases and in certain farm operations. For example, in many districts steam threshing outfits were collectively purchased and used for handling the threshing for quite a large

number of peasants. The government is now attempting to further consolidate these groups so as to completely merge their land into larger holdings which will be handled by government-purchased equipment operated in part by trained operators, also furnished by the government. In most cases the government also furnishes tested seed. In return for this government aid, the peasants are expected to sell to the government a certain percentage of their crop.

Transportation of commodities in all parts of U. S. S. R. is a very serious problem. There are virtually no roads with the few exceptions where stone paved roads have been built between some of the important cities. The roads connecting vil-



THE TWO COMBINE HITCH

lages and providing means of communication with the small farms are really nothing but rutted wagon trails, there being no attempt to grade the roads and in some cases no bridges are provided over the streams. During rains these trails become so rutted that the peasants shift back and forth onto and off of the cultivated fields, with the result that a considerable crop area is more or less damaged by fall and spring travel. Winter travel in most of Russia is carried on by means of sleds.

There is a tremendous opportunity for the building of graded dirt roads in U. S. S. R. These roads can be built at a minimum cost which will run somewhere between 100 to 200 rubles per kilometer, not including the cost of culverts, bridges or special waterways. In the Caucasus, camels, horses, and oxen are all used for transportation. A wagon is a very essential part of the peasant's equipment since he hauls all machinery to and from his fields every working day and all produce over sometimes a considerable distance.

Lumber is quite scarce in the south of Russia. It is imported from the north of Russia in the form of poles. These poles are either used directly in the building of various structures, or are sawed by hand where boards are desired.

### BUCKWHEAT YIELD REDUCED

Buckwheat production in the United States is placed at 11,505,000 bushels in 1929, according to the December and final crop estimate of the Department of Agriculture. This represents a reduction of about 12.5 per cent from the crop of 1928, which was 13,148,000 bushels, and 17.5 per cent less than the five-year average of 13,949,000 bushels.

Reduced acreage contributed a part of this loss. Three per cent less was sown than in 1928, with 749,000 acres in 1928 and 729,000 in 1929. Most of the reduced acreage was due to smaller plantings in several of the less important buckwheat producing states. Yields in 1929 averaged 15.8 bushels, or about 10 per cent less than the 1928 average of 17.6 bushels.

PRESENT market ideas of the Argentine exportable wheat surplus range from 18,000,000 to 23,000,000 quarters, English measure.



"CATERPILLAR" OPERATING FIVE GRAIN PLANTERS AT ONCE

growing regions, but largely in the Ukraine, Caucasus, and Volga districts. These farms vary in size from around 20,000 acres to as large as 400,000 acres. Land is being added each year. It is planned that by 1933 over 10,000,000 acres will be farmed by the grain trust.

Each farm has a manager and a group of technical assistants and foremen. The work is carried on largely as a series of campaigns; that is, starting in the spring, a plowing campaign, followed by planting and harvesting campaigns. Where summer fallow is practiced, there is also carried on a more or less continuous cultivating campaign of the summer fallow. The workers are composed of young peasant men and women who live in portable camps, each camp located on a unit of 5,000



SHOWING HOW TRACTOR PULLS FROM SIX TO EIGHT WAGONS AT A TIME, EACH CARRYING AROUND THREE TONS OF GRAIN



## FINANCIAL REPORT OF ILLINOIS FARMERS' ELEVATORS

The financial reports of 171 farmers' elevator companies in Illinois, representing over one-third of the total number in the state, for years ending between July 1, 1927 and June 30, 1928, are summarized in a bulletin issued by L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The volume of business varies considerably from elevator to elevator, says the report. There are approximately 500 farmers' elevator companies in Illinois; an estimate based on the reports of the companies from which information was obtained indicate that the total sales of these companies for 1927 were grain, \$74,500,000; merchandise \$15,500,000: Total \$90,000,000.

The quantity of grain handled per elevator as well as the relative importance of the different grains varied considerably in different parts of the state. The largest volume was handled by elevators in area four, which includes eastern and central Illinois. The 79 elevators in this area for which figures were available, handled about 190,000 bushels of corn, 70,000 bushels of oats, and 15,000 bushels of wheat. Corn was handled in important quantities in all areas except seven and eight in southern Illinois. Oats were of importance only in the northern and the central eastern areas. Wheat was most important in the southwestern districts particularly in the counties to the southeast and northeast of St. Louis. Other grains were of minor importance except barley in the northern areas.

On the average the 146 companies for which the quantities of grain are available, sold approximately 135,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 20,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of barley, and about 1,000 bushels of other grains, beans, buckwheat, and rye.

Allocating of the total cost between the different classes of grain was done on the following basis. It was assumed that the costs of handling a bushel of the three grains should be in the following proportion: Corn, three; oats, two; and wheat, five. Rye and soy beans were included with wheat and barley with oats. The quantities of these three minor grains were very small and had but little influence on the results. The percentage which the net cost was of the theoretical earnings at these rates was computed. This worked out to be 86 per cent. The actual cost was considered to be 86 per cent of the assumed costs and were, therefore: 4.3 cents for wheat; 2.6 cents for corn; and 1.7 cents for oats.

These are the costs which would on the average pay for the cash expenses, depreciation, bad debts losses, shrinkage and 6 per cent interest on the net worth. The actual margins earned were somewhat greater than this because the average rate earned by these companies was about 12 per cent.

### VOLUME AND COST

There is a tendency for increased volume of business to reduce costs, according to the bulletin. To test out this relationship, the costs per \$1 of sales were compared with total sales for all companies with 90 per cent or more of their business made up of grain. Companies with a larger percentage of merchandise were excluded because increasing the sales of merchandise tends to increase expenses rapidly. Limiting the comparison to companies with a small proportion of merchandise business makes a more homogeneous body of data. Six per cent interest on net worth at end of year has been included in order to make companies operating on varying amounts of borrowed money comparable.

Although there was a wide range in the costs for different companies there was a general tendency for the cost per \$1 of sales to average lower until the total sales amounted to about \$250,000. After \$250,000 was reached, there was little further decrease.

It costs more to handle a dollar's worth of business in the low-volume companies than in the high-volume companies, the study discloses. Low volume may be the result of operating in a community where there is only a small volume of business or

it may be the result of too many companies operating in a given area. Where the latter condition is responsible, a consolidation of the companies into the more economically sized units would be advantageous to the community if safeguards were provided against the remaining companies charging unduly high margins for their services. A strictly co-operative company is the best guard against this latter situation. The trend in Illinois is toward fewer companies, but there are still communities where too many elevator companies are operating for greatest economy.

The current liabilities are much larger than the strictly liquid assets in most of these companies. If they sold all of their grain and paid out all of their cash, most of the companies would still need to borrow money. This indicates that most of them find it necessary to borrow on short-time obligations throughout the year unless they are able to reduce either their merchandise inventories or accounts or notes receivable below the figures at which they were carried in the balance sheet on the date of the audit.

In a supplementary bulletin covering 169 farmers' elevators for the years ending between July 31, 1928 and June 30, 1929, written by L. J. Norton in collaboration with Rodney Whitaker, also of the University of Illinois agricultural experimental station, some additional information is given.

The financial results of the operations of these 169 companies and their present financial status may be summarized as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Capital stock outstanding per elevator, per value .....      | \$20,818.00 |
| Net worth per elevator, outstanding stock plus surplus ..... | 28,546.00   |
| Net worth per \$1 of capital stock outstanding .....         | 1.37        |
| Net earnings during the fiscal year:                         |             |
| Per \$100 capital stock outstanding.....                     | 15.89       |
| Per \$100 net worth at end of year.....                      | 11.59       |

Comparative figures for 171 companies comprising substantially the same group for the previous year were as follows:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Net worth per \$1.00 of capital stock outstanding | 1.16  |
| Net earnings during the fiscal year:              |       |
| Per \$100 of capital stock outstanding.....       | 11.16 |
| Per \$100 of net worth .....                      | 9.50  |

The reports indicate that only seven of the companies paying dividends paid patronage dividends. This figure may be somewhat incomplete, as the nature of the dividends are not always clearly indicated. Companies that have progressed to the point where a distribution of part of their earnings

is desirable should consider the desirability of distributing a part of their earnings as patronage refunds.

## TRUCK IMPORTANT FOR OHIO WHEAT MARKETING

In Ohio, where hard-surfaced highways have become common, the use of the motor truck in taking wheat from the field to the country elevator has become a very important factor in relieving the tremendous after-harvest congestion at country and terminal elevators, says Charles M. Fritz, grain exchange supervisor of the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, following a survey of the development of recent years in harvesting and marketing the Ohio wheat crop.

"The hard-surfaced highways which have been built throughout the countryside," says Mr. Fritz, "permit the use of motor trucks for hauling wheat from the farm, which not only shortens the time required for hauling but also permits taking larger loads. Perhaps the longest haul now required at various Ohio points to move the farmer's wheat is about eight miles. With a horse-drawn vehicle this trip would have required the greater part of a day, and the average load would have ranged from about 50 bushels in hilly country to about 100 bushels on good gravel roads. Under those conditions the weather was an important factor in the movement, as wheat was hauled to market generally in fair weather when the roads were dry. Under present-day conditions the trip is made by motor truck in about 2½ hours, and loads ranging from 85 to 145 bushels are hauled regardless of weather conditions."

## TWO-FIFTHS OF U. S. WHEAT CROP HARD RED

Hard Red Winter wheat is grown principally in the central and southern great plains area, where hot summers and rather severe dry winters prevail. The states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska lead in its production. More than 21,000,000 acres of this class of wheat are grown annually in the United States, comprising about two-fifths of the total wheat acreage.

From Hard Red Winter wheat is produced flour of high bread-making quality.

Twenty varieties of Hard Red Winter wheat are commercially grown in the United States, and these are known under about 40 different names. These 20 varieties may be divided into two groups, the bearded and beardless wheat. They are: (1) Bearded—Turkey, Kharkof, Kanred, Blackhull, Minturki, Montana No. 36, Nebraska No. 60, Ilred, Nebraska No. 6, Iowa No. 404, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2, Karmont, Bacska, Iobred, Beloglina, and Oro; (2) beardless—Michikof, Alton, Redit, and Newturk. Of these, the leading varieties are Turkey, Kharkof, Kanred and Blackhull. The Turkey and Kharkof are practically identical and prior to the recent wide distribution of Kanred and Blackhull they made up nearly all of the Hard Winter acreage.

Kanred has been grown commercially during the last 10 years. It is resistant to some of the forms of leaf rust and stem rust that occur in the Hard Winter wheat section. It also is slightly more winter resistant than Turkey and Kharkof, ripens slightly earlier, and outyields these varieties in most sections.

Blackhull has proved to be a high-yielding variety in certain sections of Kansas and Oklahoma, principally because of its earlier maturity and stiff straw.

Other new varieties have shown good local adaptation. Several nearly identical pure lines of Turkey or Kharkof, such as Nebraska No. 60, Iowa No. 404, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2, Karmont, and Montana No. 36, have outyielded the ordinary Turkey or Kharkof varieties in the states in which they were developed.

Minturki has outyielded other Hard Red Winter wheats in Minnesota because of its winter hardi-



Henry Miller News Picture Service, Inc.  
BIGGEST GRAIN DEAL

Nels B. Updike (Left), One of the Largest Owners of Actual Grain in This Country, Who Sold to Frank Davis, President of the Marshall Mill & Elevator Company of Marshall, Texas, 1,000,000 Bushels of Oats and 100,000 Bushels of White Corn In What Is Said to Be the Largest Cash Grain Sale Ever Recorded in the United States. Mr. Davis Paid \$650,000.



ness. Bacska has proved to be the best adapted variety for northern Wisconsin. Alton, a beardless variety, is sparingly grown in Kansas and Colorado, where a beardless Hard Red Winter wheat is de-

sired. Newturk, a new beardless wheat, has shown promise in Montana, and Ridit, a beardless smut-resistant variety, is becoming popular in Washington where it was originated.

## The Movement of Canadian Wheat

### A Complete Statistical Review of Last Season's Record Exports of Dominion Wheat and Flour

By E. L. CHICANOT

**P**RODUCING a record wheat crop in 1928—figures for the first time going over the half billion bushel mark—Canada in the crop year ending July 31, 1929, created a record for the export of wheat and flour. General attention has come to center in recent years on the movement of the crop for export, both in raw and fabricated form, and an analysis of the trends in the present year is of particular interest in view of changes which will probably make themselves felt next year and steadily to a more marked extent thereafter.

Canadian exports of wheat in the last crop year totaled 354,424,699 bushels valued at \$389,491,359 as compared with 288,567,390 bushels valued at \$378,746,899 in the previous corresponding year. In the same period exports of wheat flour amounted to 11,808,775 barrels worth \$64,329,528 as compared with 9,865,754 barrels worth \$62,291,301 the year before. The combined exports of wheat and flour, reducing the latter to terms of wheat, was 407,564,187 bushels worth \$453,820,887 as compared with 332,963,283 bushels worth \$441,038,200 in the crop year ended July, 1928. Over 76 per cent of the year's crop was exported from Canada, 86 per cent of it in the raw form and the remainder manufactured.

Of wheat shipments the United Kingdom received 209,571,743 bushels against 201,732,699 bushels in the previous year. Of this total 151,489,877 bushels, or over 72 per cent, went by United States ports as against 135,328,618 bushels, or 66 per cent, in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom by Canadian Atlantic seaboard ports increased during the year from 17,929,568 bushels to 23,395,586 bushels while those from the ports of the Canadian Pacific Coast fell from 48,474,513 bushels to 34,686,280 bushels. Shipments direct to the United States increased from 8,432,330 bushels to 10,060,239 bushels. There was a large increase in shipments to other countries, this rising from 78,402,361 bushels to 134,792,717 bushels. This is essentially Canadian traffic. Canadian Atlantic ports handling 68,977,584 bushels, or 51 per cent, of the total as compared with 39,680,285 bushels, or just over 50 per cent, the year before and Canadian Pacific ports 63,271,493 bushels, or 47 per cent, against 28,121,620 bushels, or 48 per cent, in the previous year. Shipments by United States ports totaled 2,543,640 bushels as compared with 600,452 bushels.

Of all flour shipments in the year, the United Kingdom received 2,637,847 barrels as compared with 3,099,216 barrels in the previous year. Of this 618,877 barrels, or 23 per cent, went by United States ports as compared with 898,324 barrels, or 28 per cent, in the previous year. Canadian Atlantic seaports handled 1,984,431 barrels, or 75 per cent, of the total as compared with 2,109,320 barrels, or a little under 70 per cent, the year before. Canadian Pacific ports handled 34,559 barrels against 91,572 the previous year. Flour shipments to the United States direct aggregated 2,697 barrels as against 6,766 barrels the year before. The great increase was in shipment of flour to other countries, rising from 6,759,772 barrels to 9,268,211 barrels. United States ports accounted for the shipment of 3,413,906 barrels, or 36 per cent, as against 2,565,353, or 38 per cent, in 1928. Canadian Atlantic seaboard ports handled 2,868,856 barrels, or 30 per cent, of the total as against 2,760,719 barrels, or 40 per cent, the year before. Canadian Pacific ports handled 2,885,449 barrels, or 31 per cent, as against 1,433,700 barrels, or 21 per cent, the year before.

Of the aggregate of 343,784,860 bushels of wheat

shipped from Canada to other countries, other than direct to the United States, 44 per cent left by United States ports, 26 per cent by Canadian Atlantic seaports, and 28 per cent by Canadian Pacific seaports. Of all flour shipments to countries other than the United States, amounting to 13,805,978 barrels, just under 36 per cent, was handled by Canadian Pacific ports, over 35 per cent by Canadian Atlantic ports, and over 29 per cent by United States ports. Total wheat and flour shipments combined to all other countries but the United States, amounting to 397,491,811 when reduced to terms of wheat, were handled as follows: Over 43 per cent by United States ports, over 28 per cent by Canadian Atlantic seaports, and over 27 per cent by Canadian Pacific seaports. In the previous year, 49 per cent was handled by United States



ELEVATOR OF QUEBEC PORT COMMISSIONERS, QUEBEC, P. Q.

ports, 18 per cent by Canadian Atlantic ports, and 30 per cent by Canadian Pacific ports.

The striking feature in the survey is the steadily increasing importance of the Pacific Coast in Canadian wheat and flour export trade. Ports of the Atlantic and Pacific in Canada ran neck-and-neck in the volume of handlings in the past year and more wheat in the raw went out by the Pacific than the Atlantic. In the period as far as the crop produced in Canada is concerned Vancouver definitely outstripped Montreal in shipments. A total of 94,998,441 bushels of wheat went out by Vancouver as against Montreal's 73,617,352 bushels, while the gulf port had the edge in flour shipments, handling 3,288,486 barrels against the Pacific port's 2,198,552. Combined wheat and flour exports in terms of wheat at the two ports were 108,131,825 bushels in the case of Vancouver and 88,415,539 bushels in that of Montreal, giving the former a decided superiority. These two great Canadian ports handle nearly 88 per cent of the total wheat and flour of the Dominion crop exported.

The past year saw a decided gain in the trend of Canadian wheat and flour to pass out by Canadian channels, the advantage being to the Atlantic ports of the Dominion, and this tendency towards a gradual diminution in the proportion of the Dominion crop to be shipped by United States ports has been evident for some time. According to all indications it is due to be further accelerated in

the future. The year 1929 was marked by many new developments suggestive of anticipated extension in the Canadian grain trade and these are especially significant of somewhat revolutionary changes in the eastbound grain movement with the opening of the Welland Canal in 1930. This is made very clear in the elevator building program of the present year.

According to compilation an addition of over 25,000,000 bushels was provided to elevator capacity in Canada last year. This compares with an increment of 26,014,000 bushels in the fiscal year 1927-28 which brought Dominion elevator capacity up to 310,832,200 bushels. Projects which have been under way are as follows: At Prescott, 5,500,000 bushels; at Kingston, 5,000,000 bushels; at Sarnia, 2,000,000 bushels; addition to present capacity at Midland 2,000,000 bushels; addition to present capacity at Collingwood, 2,000,000 bushels; new elevator at Port Colborne, 2,000,000 bushels; addition to present capacity of Goderich, 1,000,000 bushels; addition to Goderich terminal elevator Owen Sound, 2,000,000 bushels; new elevator Vancouver, 3,000,000 bushels; addition to Alberta Pool facilities, 1,000,000 bushels; and Halifax Harbor Commission elevator, 1,000,000 bushels.

The major part of the new additions, it will be noted, are on the Great Lakes and these have considerable significance in view of the opening of the new Welland Canal. The permitting of the

passage of the largest lake vessels from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario is giving the ports of Prescott, Kingston, and Port Colborne places in the eastbound traffic of grain they did not previously enjoy and has tended to elevate the status in this connection of other lake ports. At Kingston and Prescott in particular, developments have been taking place which will substantially enhance their prestige. Toronto looks to benefitting on a large scale and is making harbor improvements towards this end as well as providing an extension to the grain elevator constructed last year. The harbor of Sorel, 45 miles below Montreal, is being fitted for grain handling, an elevator being under construction of an initial capacity of 2,000,000 bushels with provision for extension to 6,000,000 bushels. The general effect is expected to be the retention of a greater share of the traffic in the western Canadian wheat crop for Canadian ports and channels.

This will react to the benefit of Montreal, Quebec, and the Atlantic ports. Elevators at Kingston and Prescott are for the trans-shipment of grain to the gulf ports in the open season, while excellent rail facilities will extend the benefit of additional traffic to the Atlantic ports in the winter months. St. John has benefitted greatly through being given direct connection some time ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway with Midland, the great eastern lakes grain shipping point, and a doubling of the elevator capacity at that point should result in a



further favoring of that port. Complimentary to the new elevators brought into existence at these Great Lakes ports has been increasing storage and handling facilities provided at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax. The increasing storage being provided at Vancouver is a continuation of that port's building program which has been in evidence for some years in an effort to keep pace with the increasing flow of grain coming to it.

Another marked trend in the grain industry in the present year to be taken into account is that of grain handling firms in western Canada to consolidate for more efficient and economical operation. This is said to be traceable to the influence of the Canadian Wheat Pool which has concluded its first five years of operation and now handles more than one-half of the Canadian wheat crop.

A second five-year contract was recently issued to a membership of approximately 140,000 farmers which must be accepted as denoting the first establishment of this organization in the grain marketing situation of western Canada. Shortly after this, more than 30 firms operating at Winnipeg placed themselves under one corporate management, while the amalgamation of four other western grain interests brought under single management 615 country elevators in the prairie provinces with a storage capacity of 12,000,000 bushels. Other mergers are in sight and though there are today 68 firms operating on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in view of the trend which has evidenced itself in so pronounced a manner it is predicted that this number will be reduced by over half before the end of 1930.

three-cornered punch was set into the punch mark and struck light blows with a small hammer, the blows being in a direction to back the broken screw out of its hole.

After a few trials the broken screw was started from its place and in a few minutes more it was screwed completely out of the collar. Mr. Davis then started to work on the broken set screw at the other end of the shaft, but the screw would not "budge." Before the outer end of the broken screw was badly cut up by the three-cornered punch, Mr. Davis drove the center punch into the center of the screw. Then placing the left handed flat drill in the bit brace, Mr. Davis started to drill down into the central center punch hole, but as soon as the drill reached the bottom of the punch hole, little drilling progress was made and Mr. Davis again drove the center punch deeply into the screw and continued punching and drilling until a hole had been made, well down toward the lower end of the screw. The drill cut easily after a center had been driven by the center punch, and Mr. Davis said that often the hammering against the punch would loosen the broken screw and permit the left-handed action of the drill to back the broken piece of screw out of its hole.

However, this screw was evidently stuck fast and failed to "let go" either from the hammer blows or from the drill action. When the hole was well down toward the hardened end of the broken screw, Big Bill laid aside the brace and drill and drove the hardened end of the little plug squarely into the drilled hole in the broken screw. Then he applied a wrench to the projecting end of the square plug and gave it several sharp yanks. The broken screw still failing to start out, Mr. Davis tugged upon the wrench and timed the pulls to coincide with smart hammer taps delivered upon the outer end of the square plug when all at once the broken screw "let go" and was quickly screwed out of its hole.

Mr. Davis told the engineer that should the broken screw still refuse to start under the treatment described, that he would procure a blowtorch and play its flame upon the collar, opposite the broken screw. In case the broken screw was in a very large collar or in a hub, he would fasten several pieces of wood around the hub, opposite the hole, then play the flame upon the wood until it was a glowing mass, which would impart great heat to the collar or hub, the glowing wood giving many times as much heat as did the torch. Mr. Davis said the most obstinate broken screw soon yielded to this treatment and could be backed out of its hole.

#### THE USE OF "TIN" SHINGLES

"Why don't you patch that elevator roof?" asked Big Bill as he wiped away a trickle of water which, from a passing shower, had leaked through the roof and hit Mr. Davis on his ear. "Why," he said as he glanced up at the roof, "I can see dozens of holes up there."

"Yes," replied the elevator owner, "there is a shingle roof on this elevator and I am trying to make it hold out until next autumn, when we intend to cover the whole roof with felt, placed right on top of the shingles."

"Yes," said Mr. Davis, "but you ought to stop those leaks right now. Some morning you will wake up and find a couple of hundred dollars' worth of wheat damaged by water. Why don't you patch up those holes?"

"We tried to do so, Mr. Davis, but the old roof is so tender that it is impossible to take out bad shingles and put in new ones for the old shingles are so far gone that they go to pieces as soon as we touch them."

"Get about a hundred tin shingle," said Mr. Davis, "and I will show you how to stop all those leaks in a few hours."

"I don't know where to get tin shingles, Mr. Davis. What are they, any way?" asked the puzzled owner.

Mr. Davis laughed heartily and said, "Is there a sheet metal worker in this village?"

"The hardware dealer has a tin shop in the rear of his store," answered the elevator owner.

"There is a pile of galvanized steel scrap as big

## Hints for the Elevator Millwright

Mr. Davis Discusses Three Varied Topics: Broken Set Screws, "Tin" Shingles and Owls in the Elevator

By JAMES F. HOBART

"HELLO, Mr. Davis! What good fortune brought you to our elevator?" asked the elevator owner who, with the engineer, was trying to render "first aid" to an elevator drive shaft which had slipped its loose pulley out of place by breaking a set screw in the collar which held the pulley in place.

A strip of board about an inch and a half wide was procured and cut just long enough to fit in between the collar with the broken set screw. In this instance the piece of board was placed against the set collar on the other end of the drive shaft where the stick kept the collars at the proper distance from each other, thus keeping the loose pulley in its place.

"I would like to know," said the elevator owner, "why we can't keep the strings from breaking with which we lace that strip of board. This is the third time within a week that the strings have broken and let that stick loose at one end or the other. We have wired the stick, and the wires break too and I wonder what breaks them, as neatly as though they were cut with a wire cutter?"

"The trouble is," said Mr. Davis, "that the friction of the pulley against the loose collar drags it around the shaft and the pull is transmitted to the strip of wood and one end of it is pulled around the shaft, causing great stress upon the string or wires and usually more stress than they can bear as one end of the piece of board is twisted farther and farther around the shaft. Put on three pieces of board and make them of such width that the three will reach from one tip to the other completely around the shaft. Then tie these three pieces of wood together and there will probably be no more string breaking, as the friction of the loose collar against the three strips of wood will not be sufficient to twist them around the shaft as happened with the single piece of board. The three pieces of board, securely tied together, makes a mighty stiff triangular column which may be moved bodily around the shaft by friction of the loose collar, but the side twist which broke the strings will not be troublesome."

"Why don't you put a new set collar on that drive shaft?" inquired Mr. Davis, "and stop all this fool monkey business with 'chip and string repairs'?"

"We have not been able to get the tight pulley off," replied the elevator owner. "It is keyed upon the shaft and the keyway does not reach any farther than the edge of the hub. Evidently they did not want to cut the keyway into the seat of the loose pulley. We tried to take off the set collar at the other end of the shaft but its set screw is broken off also, and we did not want to drive the collar across the journal part of the shaft, so we could not put on a new collar from the end of the shaft."

"Well, by thunder!" ejaculated Bib Bill. "There are split collars on the market, aren't there? Why didn't you put one of these against the loose pulley

collar with the broken set screw? Now just look here, Mr. Elevator Man," Big Bill said. "I came here visiting today to see what I could find new, and I always find something I didn't know before. Now I'll show your engineer how he can dig out those broken set screws right there in the elevator."

"I'll be mighty glad of that," said the engineer. "For there are several more broken set screws in the elevator."

"All right," replied Mr. Davis. "You can attend to those also. Have you any new 5-8 set screws on hand?"

"No, but we can get some in 10 minutes at the hardware store in the village."

Mr. Davis and the engineer went to the hardware store where the engineer procured several set screws of desired size and length, but at Mr. Davis' suggestion he changed the set screws for some of the headless variety, with a square hole in the end and with a small square wrench for tightening the set screws. Mr. Davis added to the purchases a screwdriver which would fit into the bit brace. Then they went to the blacksmith shop where Mr. Davis quickly forged the screwdriver into an old fashioned flat drill of proper size to make a hole about  $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch in diameter. When he sharpened this drill he ground it "left-handed" so it would cut only when turned in the opposite direction from which ordinary drills worked.

Mr. Davis then set the engineer to drilling a hole with the new drill in a piece of thin strap metal. Then Mr. Davis cut off a bit of the file, ground the piece square with sharp edges and made the piece just large enough so that it would not go into the drilled hole unless forced by sharp hammer blows, which caused the corner of the steel plug to cut and follow four little grooves in the sides of the drilled hole.

Mr. Davis forged the square steel plug large enough so that every vestige of the file teeth were filed or ground away, for if tooth marks were left on the plug it would be certain to break under the severe usage to which it would be subjected later. Mr. Davis sharpened the end of the plug which was to enter the drilled hole and then he drew the temper until only the corners were left hard, a pale straw color. The whole length of the plug, about two inches, was made square and of the same size from one end to the other.

Another piece of the rat-tail file was forged into a small, three-cornered cold chisel with the cutting bevel ground very stubby. In fact, the tool was more like a three-cornered punch than a cold chisel, and it was to be used as a sort of punch for backing out the broken set screw—if it would come.

With these tools completed, Mr. Davis and the engineer returned to the elevator and Big Bill, asking for a small hammer, made a prick punch mark in the end of the broken set screw in the loose collar. The center punch mark was made as close to one side of the broken screw as was possible without swaying into the threads. Then the little



as an auto truck out in back of the shop," said the hardware merchant when asked. "Just help yourself."

A bundle of strips about five to eight inches wide was taken to the elevator, where Mr. Davis started a man cutting the strips into rectangular pieces about eight to 10 inches long. These pieces, Mr. Davis said, were tin shingles.

A piece of straight-grained wood was cut about eight inches long and split with a mallet and a hatchet into thin splints about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick and  $\frac{1}{8}$  or more wide. A hundred or more of these splints were prepared, then a hook ladder was placed on top of the elevator and with a handful of the tin shingles, a hammer and some shingle nails, Mr. Davis climbed out upon the ladder with the "handy man" of the elevator. Before going out upon the ladder, Mr. Davis had shown one of the men how to search all over inside of the roof and whenever a hole was seen to thrust one of these splints out through the hole and to wedge the splint fast so it would not fall out. Soon the elevator roof somewhat resembled a porcupine, with all the splints sticking out. Then Mr. Davis went out upon the roof ladder and slipped one of the

tin shingles up under the old roof shingles in such a manner that the hole through which the splint protruded was effectually stopped. A couple of shingle nails driven through the old shingles and through the galvanized strip, held that strip fast and in this manner the entire roof was gone over by moving the roof ladder sidewise from time to time and the old shingle roof was made tight at little expense to shed water until such times as the fireproof roofing felt should be applied over the old shingles.

#### OWLS IN THE ELEVATOR

"What is that pole for?" asked Mr. Davis, pointing to a slim pole about 16 feet tall which seemed to be hinged to a shorter pole set in the ground and projecting about six feet. The tall pole was fastened by a bolt to the shorter pole near the ground, and at the top of the short pole, a ring around both poles evidently allowed the top pole to be swung clear over to the ground.

"The owner's son belongs to that pole," chuckled the engineer. "He is something of a chicken fancier and that is his chicken house yonder. He had the idea that owls were killing many of his chickens, so he rigged up this pole. At night he

will swing the pole down to the ground and place a neatly set steel trap on top of the pole which is swung back into a vertical position. Next morning there is quite likely to be an owl dangling from the steel trap at the top of the pole."

"Too bad, too bad," said Mr. Davis. "The owls may catch a chicken once in awhile, especially if they are allowed to roost out at night, but the owls destroy hundreds of mice, ground squirrels, weasels and other vermin. And the fact that so many owls are caught here beside this elevator is proof that the owls are here to catch the mice which are always plentiful around grain elevators."

"The owls which were caught and killed near this elevator came here for the mice with which the place is infested," continued Big Bill. "Now, if instead of killing the owls, you will encourage them a little, they will clean out nearly every rat and mouse around the elevator."

"Mr. Owner, if you will stop killing the owls and will encourage them instead, they will do grand work for you, ridding your elevator of every rat or mouse which shows itself from under cover after nightfall. Leave the pole there by all means—but keep the trap off of it."

### KELLOGG HEADS U. S. GRAIN SELLING AGENCY

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has announced the appointment of W. G. Kellogg of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly associated with the



W. G. KELLOGG

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of the same city, as general manager. Mr. Kellogg has also been connected with the Armour Grain Company and the firm of Stacks & Kellogg. His appointment virtually places him in charge of the Federal Farm Board's marketing agency.

Other officers of the corporation, set down here primarily as a matter of record, are as follows: Sydney J. Cottingham, president; Clarence E. Huff, vice-president; and L. E. Webb, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee is composed of: Sydney J. Cottingham, chairman, John Manley, vice-chairman, F. H. Sloan, W. H. Settle, J. J. Knight. The board of managers consists of John Manley, J. J. Knight and C. E. Huff.

The board of directors, with George E. Duis at the head, is as follows: George E. Duis of Grand Forks, N. D.; W. H. Settle of Indianapolis, Ind.; Ernest R. Downie of Wichita, Kan.; John Manley of Enid, Okla.; H. G. Keeney of Omaha, Neb.; E. G. McCollum of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ill.; F. H. Sloan of Sioux Falls, S. D.; P. A. Lee of Grand Forks, S. D.; S. H. Thompson of Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Huff of Salina, Kan.; J. J. Knight of Kansas City, Mo.; L. E. Webb of Dodge City, Kan.; S. J. Cottingham of Stanhope, Iowa; M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, Minn.; and L. J. Sabor of Columbus, Ohio. Officials of the Farm-

ers National Grain Corporation have announced the appointment of Ward M. Buckles of Spokane, Wash., as controller of the organization effective the early part of this month.

### PORTO RICAN RICE IMPORTS

Porto Rico is a steady customer of United States rice shippers. The island territory has received rice from the United States at an average value of \$8,675,000 annually for the last 12 years. This is the largest single food import of Porto Rico, and next to the largest import, being exceeded only by imports of cotton fabrics. The prevailing duty of two cents per pound limits the trade largely to American rice. About 2 per cent of the total rice imports of Porto Rico come from foreign countries. In the fiscal years 1910-1914, the rice imports from the United States averaged 129,500,000 pounds, while in the years 1925-1929, they had increased to an average of 179,710,000 pounds annually.

In 1928 the rice area of Porto Rico was reported as 3,910 acres. This is mostly dry land rice, since lowland rice has proven unsatisfactory. The upland type of rice has been cultivated for generations in Porto Rico. The variety generally raised is a poor yielder and subject to disease. The insular experiment stations, however, have developed new and better varieties and considerable expansion in rice growing is expected. It is not anticipated, however, that Porto Rico will ever grow all the rice consumed in the country.

The shipment of breadstuffs into Porto Rico from the United States ranks as one of the most impor-

tant agricultural imports, being exceeded only by rice and meat products. Wheat flour is by far the largest single import in this group. All of the wheat flour imported by Porto Rico comes from the United States and averages in value \$2,900,000 annually and imports of breadstuffs other than flour averaged \$636,000. Receipts of wheat flour from the United States increased from an average of 340,000 barrels in the years 1910 to 1914 to 424,000 barrels for 1925-1929.

### 828 DAYS WITHOUT ACCIDENT

Eight hundred and twenty-eight days, or to put it into other figures, approximately two years and four months, is a long time to operate a plant with-



ST. LOUIS ELEVATOR CREW WHO ESTABLISHED RECORD: REAR ROW—F. WILLIAMS, A. WILLIAMS, J. BELLE, E. HENRY, O. WRIGHT; FRONT ROW—C. URBURGER, L. ELLE, A. MILLER, H. RITTER, T. BOULINGHOUSE

out losing any time through accidents. In fact, to the best of our knowledge, it is the longest. This enviable record, in itself a criterion of the plant's safeness for employes, was established by the Ralston Purina crew of the St. Louis elevator who went 828 consecutive days before encountering a mishap that required "time off."

If any of our readers know of an elevator that has operated for a longer period of time without experiencing an accident that required a loss of time we would appreciate hearing from them.

ALTHOUGH no official statistics are available as yet, there is no doubt but that this year's Turkish wheat crop will be far superior to that of 1928, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from John T. Harding, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Constantinople. It is estimated that with the beginning of the new campaign about 50 per cent of the local needs will be covered. Large shipments have been received in Turkey from Hungary.

FROST has damaged the corn and wheat crops of various states in Mexico, especially Hidalgo, Queretaro, and Guanajuato.



International News Reel Photograph  
MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATOR BURNS

Despite Desperate Efforts of Fire Fighters, Backed by the Combined Forces of Practically the Entire Municipal Fire Department, Raging Flames, Following a Dust Explosion, Destroyed Approximately 300,000 Bushels of Grain Stored in the Sterling Grain Company Elevator, Minneapolis, Minn. It Is Believed the Loss Will Total \$500,000. Plans Are Already Under Way for Rebuilding the Plant.





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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the  
Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 15, 1930

### A NEW VOICE IN THE CHORUS

A BOND of sympathy must unite grain dealers with Alexander Legge, Federal Farm Board chairman, in view of his recent plea to farmers for a 20 per cent reduction in grain production to "make the tariff on grain effective." It is true that Mr. Legge, forced under the mandate of the Agricultural Marketing Act, has put the marketing cart before the production horse, but it is to his credit that he now acknowledges the primary importance of reasonable production.

Orderly marketing of a disorderly production is impossible.

That is what the practical grain men of this country have learned through three generations of hectic experience. Their sentiments on this subject have been expressed, and Mr. Legge's tenor added to the chorus is welcome; perhaps it will penetrate the farm audience and, for the first time in history, produce a response.

### THREE BLOCKS AWAY FROM THE FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION HEADQUARTERS

A MASON, wearing two sweaters, ear-muffs and a complexion made ruddy by the January zephyrs which circulate 600 feet above the intersection of La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, has set the last course of stone on the tower of the new Board of Trade Building.

This impressive structure looms as an appropriate answer to those who question the vision and progressiveness of that important part of

## THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

the independent grain trade—the grain exchange.

Considerable interest has been attracted to the dignified figures carved in the massive stones supporting the clock dial. This group is symbolic of the origin of wheat and corn and is eminently fitting as a decoration for the home of the largest grain exchange membership in the world.

The heroic statue by Storrs which will surmount the tower is not yet in position, but when placed will be in fine proportion and will carry the height of the building to a point 608 feet above the street level. Meanwhile, unseen by the thousands who daily throng the street, contractors have been busily engaged in finishing the interior of the building so that it will soon be ready for occupancy. It is already apparent that the new exchange hall will be a model of beauty and efficiency.

### A BASIC THEORY OF THE FARM BLOC CHALLENGED

THE statement is frequently made that wheat prices are usually depressed much more than they should be in the period of heavy farm marketing just after harvest. This view is widely accepted, and has given rise to agricultural discontent, and to criticism of wheat dealers and of the entire wheat marketing system and to much of the expectation of substantial gains from large-scale co-operative marketing, or from governmental price stabilization plans.

A recent investigation by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University in California suggests that this view is quite unfounded. During the 15 pre-war and seven post-war years covered by the investigation, the post-harvest depression of wheat prices in the United States was insufficient to yield gains from storage adequate to cover the storage costs of many, if not of most dealers. Farmers, with lower costs of storage than most dealers, could have profited by holding wheat for sale in the spring months only by a wise selection of the years in which to hold. If it be admitted that much wheat must sometimes be stored by dealers in terminal markets and that they should not be called upon to store the wheat at a loss, the post-harvest depression during those years cannot be regarded as excessive.

The post-harvest depression of wheat prices, commonly viewed as uniform from year to year, is in fact highly variable and is restricted to cash prices. There is no real evidence of a tendency to post-harvest depression of prices of Chicago wheat futures. The tendency toward post-harvest depression of cash prices is a tendency to depression of cash prices relative to prices of futures. This tendency varies widely from year to year, depending largely on the stocks of wheat remaining from the previous year and on the size of the current crop. In some years cash prices during the immediate post-harvest period are slightly elevated, relative to prices of futures. In other years the depression is double the average. . . . If and when these facts come to the attention of Senator Nye and other professional farm relievers, they will be neatly filed, we predict, under the head of "propaganda."

Forty-Eighth Year

### ORGANIZED BUYING TO MEET ORGANIZED SELLING

ESTABLISHMENT of elevators in Great Britain for storage of North American bread wheat has long been a standard suggestion of those who desire a more regular trans-Atlantic flow of grain. Now a substitute method to achieve the same end is offered. Formation of a British government board to make long-term, large-quantity purchases of Canadian wheat is foreseen as the outcome of an announcement this month that Canadian wheat pool heads are to confer at London with members of the British cabinet.

In the Winnipeg market the feeling has existed for some time that some British government move to buy Canadian wheat on a large scale is in the offing. As opposition leader in Britain, Ramsay MacDonald met pool officials informally at Winnipeg in October, 1928. He is known to have stated that the labor party favored the creation of a buying body to stabilize the prices of the chief imported foods including wheat. Last September John H. Thomas met in a two-day session in Winnipeg with pool representatives. He drew particular attention to the desirability of insuring an even flow of outward and return cargoes between Canada and Britain. Since then dispatches from London have indicated that Mr. Thomas had considered at least two plans with regard to wheat shipments. One plan was for the reserve elevators in England.

This idea, however, failed to gain approval of the Canadian wheat handlers, who believed such an arrangement would place too great leverage in the hands of British buyers. Canadian wheat men prefer to retain their grain in the dominion until its sale is assured. Yet the possibility of a reserve-elevator system being established on the other side of the Atlantic gives the London government the upper hand in the current negotiations. In the opinion of Winnipeg men, Mr. Thomas' most favored plan is the prompt establishment of a government purchase board to contract for Canadian wheat over long terms.

Western Canada dealers are recalling the expressions of Mr. MacDonald during his meeting with pool men 15 months ago. In the case of wheat, the labor leader was quoted as saying that the buying board favored by the party would make an estimate of probable world production for three or five years ahead; on this estimate it would figure an average world price for the same period and on the same basis would fix the selling price to millers and other buyers.

The pool probably will be forced to co-operate with this powerful British buying agency when it is formed. On many occasions pool officials have stated that their aim is not exorbitant prices, but fair average prices over long periods, without the seasonal fluctuations which increase the hazards of farming. If the pool failed to co-operate, it would be open to the charge of insincerity. It is inevitable that some such centralized buying organization would be formed to neutralize the concentrated selling power of the Canadian pool. The pool may be thankful that the proposed organization is in as good hands as it is.



EDITORIAL  
MENTION

Unspent dollars don't mean economy when an elevator company's equipment is one phase less modern than that of its nearest competitor.

Grain is the star in the latest commercial movie film. The scenario deals with grading according to Federal standards, and the sequences shot in Baltimore and Chicago make an interesting story.

Modern, well-built, seed-cleaning units offer country houses an opportunity to net an extra \$500 profit every spring. Seed cleaning is fast becoming an established part of the country elevator's service.

Much corn that is unmaturing will be held in Central States elevators through the winter. It is the kind that actually begins to steam if it heats in the bin, and will require plenty of attention if it does not get first-aid from a drier.

The Canadian pool, according to its annual statement, suffered a drop of \$35,000,000 in its gross turnover for the last crop year. The cut in volume is laid at the door of cable offices that receive foreign buying orders. Clear sailing would be a certainty for any pool of producers, if it were not for the creation of "buying pools" that inevitably follow pool selling.

Credit costs \$4.60 for every hundred dollars' worth of feed, or \$13 when an account is outstanding for a year. That is the conclusion reached by a group of western feed dealers, and it is partly responsible for their joining in a trade practice agreement to eliminate the credit problem and other of their local worries. Simply because feed dealing is a sideline of grain dealers, they cannot give it haphazard attention. It must be put on as sound a business basis as that on which the main line rests.

On the ground that the market will not absorb 5,000,000 bushels without a correspondingly large increase or decrease in price, the Federal Grain Futures Administration has asked the Business Conduct Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade to hold down lines of individual traders to 2,000,000 bushels, instead of to the old limit of 5,000,000. The trouble is that the big traders, whose accumulations in the market are sometimes dangerous, cannot be terrorized without many of the average traders being intimidated at the same time.

The national agricultural outlook report for 1930 will be the subject of a series of conferences in Washington, D. C., to be opened January 20, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Forty-one state agricultural colleges, the Federal Farm Board, and bureaus of the department will participate in the conferences. Among the committees organized to prepare reports are those for: Wheat and rye; flax; rice; oats; barley; corn; hay and pasture; feed-stuffs; beans; clover and alfalfa seed. All in all, the outlook for outlook reports is promising.

W. G. Kellogg, manager of the Federal Farm Board's grain market agency, entered upon his duties with what was regarded in some quarters as a bang, when he got off the train in Washington, D. C., and said (among other things): "There are certain branches of the grain business that this (the board's marketing plan) is going to hurt." This frank and earnest declaration was timed just right to create the maximum of disturbance. Pressed for something specific to supplement the dire words, Mr. Kellogg said something about the "speculative elements" not being enthusiastic over current events. As a matter of fact, speculators are in their element. To the already complex questions of what the weather will do, what the sowings will be, what foreign demand will develop, *et cetera, et cetera*, the question of what the farm board will do on the 1930 crop has been added. Speculators are the nation's only expert guessers and make their money out of just such circumstances which puzzle the public, the millers, and the mere grain men who actually handle the grain.

CROSS-SECTION NOTES ON  
THIS ISSUE

*A governor discusses the pure-seed problem:* Field Seed Department.

*Will the "new voice in the chorus" help achieve orderly grain production—the foundation of orderly grain marketing?—An editorial:* Preceding page.

*H. J. Besley reviews enforcement activities of grain standards staff:* Pages 432-3.

*Analysis of Canada's shifting channels of wheat distribution:* Page 421.

*The Americanization of soviet grain production methods:* Page 419.

*Type-trays as a contribution to grain grade education:* Page 432.

*Another 1,000,000-bushel elevator for the grain storage colony of the Twin Cities:* Pages 417-8.

*Terminal market news dispatches beginning on* Page 434.

*Hay, Straw, and Feed news beginning on* Page 441.

*Owls for elevator-product protection: A detail of Mr. Hobart's contribution—*Pages 422-3.

*Recent grain trade patents:* Pages 445-6.

Reviewing the Canadian pool's 1928-29 statement, *Market News* asks: "Considering the fact that of the 244,000,000 bushels of wheat received by the pool, 200,000,000 were delivered prior to December 31, 1928, and that on August 31, 1929, 48,000,000 bushels still remained on hand, what penalty will this wheat pay by way of storage and interest charges?" An answer is found in the official organ of the Alberta pool. There is an article in it entitled "Final Pool Payments Will Be Small."

About once every decade, the news and views of grain dealers become front-page material for daily newspapers. The Barnes-Legge debate on the topic of the Federal Farm Board policy as

it affects the independent grain dealer was mirrored in headlines from coast to coast. Editorial comment from representative publications follows:

An economic revolution is underway. The fight is between the farm board (represented by its chairman, Alexander Legge) allied with the farmers, and the middlemen (represented by Julius Barnes) in the crop-marketing business.—*Philadelphia Record*.

While the press of the country is not sharply divided into anti-Legge and pro-Legge groups, there is a considerable amount of "broad-minded" sympathy for what the Farm Board is trying to do. "Agriculture now has a place in the economic sun, due to Federal aid, and is ready to go forward on a successful permanent basis," says the *Cleveland News*. What is being done for the farmer "is a perfectly legitimate Federal function" in these days of governmental encouragement of prosperity, declares the *Detroit News*. The *Milwaukee Journal* does not believe the public would stand by and see private business break the Farm Board's plan. Says the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*:

Mr. Legge and the Farm Board should have the support of thinking people. Their program should win. On it lies the only immediate hope the farmer has to get on his feet. If the farmers are hurt further, the entire nation, depending on products of the soil for its daily bread, must feel the reaction. It is a time for firm action in support of the President's farm-relief efforts.

On the other hand, certain criticisms of farm board operations, brought out in the statements of Mr. Barnes, impress the *Chicago Daily News* and *Syracuse Herald* as well worth the consideration of the Farm Board. It is quite unjust, says the *Nashville Tennessean*, to assume that, because grain merchants are protesting, "they have any ulterior purpose, or are engaged in any dire conspiracy against the agricultural interests." The *Jersey City Journal* and *Buffalo Courier Express* feel that the danger of the Farm Board's encouraging overproduction and abnormal surpluses is a very real one. Every one will agree that the Farm Board has embarked upon a policy—"based upon an indirect subsidy idea"—of "definite discrimination against non-co-operative marketing groups," remarks the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which continues:

Under the law it is within its rights, but it might be difficult to sustain the constitutionality of a Federal enactment that even by indirection grants subsidies to one group of citizens at the expense of others who are being taxed to support the organization that discriminates against them. Even if the alarms of the private grain interests and other marketing agencies prove to be exaggerated, they undoubtedly have a strong case against a policy whose logical aim is to drive them out of business.

A view credited to the White House by the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* is that "it would be years before the grain agency could become a formidable competitor of private dealers and elevator operators, and Mr. Legge himself holds that the man who is really buying and selling will not be hurt, but only the speculators." It will be hard for grain dealers who have followed statements of farm board members, to square such a theory with the declarations of Messrs. McKelvie and Legge. In January, 1931, however, it will probably be seen that there was a great deal more smoke than fire in the verbal pyrotechnics indulged in by farm saviors and by their critics.



W. H. TOBERMAN  
St. Louis

# NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

G. B. WOOD  
Buffalo

## ARBITRATION COMMITTEE ACTS

Judgment for the sum of \$12.35 was returned against the Lieber Grain Company of Superior, Neb., in their case against the Rathe Grain Company of Seattle, Wash., by a decision of Arbitration Committee No. 6 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association who claimed that the following paragraphs in the association by-laws had been violated:

"Contracts unfilled at expiration of contract time may be filled by 'buying in' or 'selling out', or cancelling at the market price at such time, and loss, if any, sustained thereby charged to the defaulting party."

"When deliveries are made on a contract calling or loading weights or grades, certificates for such are a part of the shipping papers and should accompany them at all times, or be satisfactorily accounted for to the receiving party to the contract."

## BUNNELL UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED HEAD OF CHICAGO EXCHANGE

John A. Bunnell, president of the Hatley Bros. Company, one of Chicago's oldest packing firms, became president of the Chicago Board of Trade, January 6, without opposition, drawing 750 votes. This marks the beginning of Mr. Bunnell's fourth term as head of the Chicago exchange as he served as president in 1909, 1926, and 1927. He succeeds Samuel P. Arnot.

Mr. Bunnell joined the board in 1890 and was



JOHN A. BUNNELL

chosen as a director for the term 1898-1900, and as vice-president in 1907 and 1908. He is the only member of the board to serve as president more than three times, with the exception of William T. Baker who held the office in 1890, 1891, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Four of the five regular nominees for directors were successful together with one independent, Robert T. Boylan. The victorious candidates with the votes received are: Lowell Hoyt, 527; Parker M. Paine, 483; Robert P. Boylan, 452; William E. Hudson, 400; and Emile J. Garneau, 379.

The three independent candidates for the nomi-

nating committee were elected with a larger number of votes than any on the regulars. John J. Bittel headed the list with 526 votes; Charles Baker, 511; George T. Carhart, 503; John C. Wood, 500; and Charles P. Randall, 471 votes.

Candidates for the Arbitration and Appeals Committees had no opposition. The Appeals Committee consists of Edwin J. Kuh, Jr., John H. Wheeler, Richard Gambrell, Jr., David H. Annan, John C. Coffman. Members of the Arbitration Committee are Morris R. Glasser, Lewis M. DeCosta, M. E. Latimer, Alex W. Kay, and Guy E. Warren.

Officials who retire this year, besides Mr. Arnot, are John C. Wood, vice-president for the last two years, and H. H. Lobdell, E. D. Norton, James A. Begg, Peter B. Carey, and Fred T. Bascom, directors.

## VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN DECEMBER

Grain sales on the Chicago futures market declined approximately 225,500,000 bushels last month, 1,651,884,000 bushels being bought and sold in December against 1,877,370,000 bushels in November. The total was divided among the various grains in the following manner, for purpose of comparison November figures being shown in parentheses: Wheat, 1,375,978,000 bushels (1,500,480,000); corn, 178,469,000 bushels (237,727,000); oats, 59,436,000 bushels (90,037,000); rye, 38,001,000 bushels (49,126,000).

Average open contracts in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade for December, "short" side of contract only being shown, there being an equal amount on the "long" side, were: Wheat, 185,959,000 bushels compared with 128,515,000 in December, 1928, and 202,549,000 in November, 1929; corn, 34,283,000 bushels against 78,736,000 in December, 1928, and 35,650,000 in November, 1929; oats, 40,762,000 bushels in contrast to 28,548,000 in December, 1928, and 44,710,000 in November, 1929; rye, 22,298,000 bushels compared with 10,366,000 in December, 1928, and 24,615,000 in November, 1929. The average open contract for all grains at Chicago in December was 283,302,000 bushels against 246,165,000 in December, 1928, and 307,524,000 in November, 1929.

## HUTCHINSON EXPERIENCES GOOD GRAIN YEAR

By DEE OTT

Hutchinson, Kan., advanced as a grain and storage center in the Southwest in 1929 with substantial increases in grain receipts and 2,500,000 bushels in storage facilities. Nearly 40,000 cars of grain were handled through the local market in the year just closed. In this total is included 34,290 cars of wheat, or 52,601,565 bushels. Hutchinson's grain receipts ran far ahead of all the other Kansas markets and not far behind some of the larger contract markets. Several times in the season receipts there have topped all the world markets.

There was also an increase in nearly all other grain received, according to figures released by George Hogle, secretary of the board of trade. The total of all grain received in 1928 was 30,616 cars, while in 1929 there was an increase of 8,716 over the previous year.

Hutchinson's storage capacity is now 6,000,000 bushels. One new elevator project was launched last year. The Davidson Grain Company built a

350,000 bushel plant which will be ready for use in a month or so. Additions were made by several other companies. The Security Elevator Company with a plant of 2,000,000 capacity ranks as the largest terminal between Kansas City and the West Coast.

## RE-ELECT KEILHOLTZ AT TOLEDO

K. D. Keilholtz, a member of the firm of Southworth & Co., was re-elected president of the Toledo Produce Exchange, the third time he has held the



PRESIDENT KEILHOLTZ

position. The other officers chosen at the same time are: Harold Anderson of the National Milling Company, first vice-president; Charles A. Patterson of the John Wickenhisser Company, second vice-president; Edward A. Nettleson of the Imperial Grain & Milling Company, treasurer; and W. A. Boardman of the East Side Iron Elevator Company, secretary.

## ROBERT L. EARLY HEADS CINCINNATI EXCHANGE

Robert Lee Early, secretary-treasurer of the Early & Daniel Company, was elected president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade last month. A. M. Braun, former president, declined re-election but accepted the first vice-presidency. F. F. Collins was chosen second vice-president, Frank J. Currus secretary, and Max Blumenthal, treasurer.

The directors elected are: Walter O'Connell, George Wirth, Fred B. Edmands, and Bernard Horning. Elmer Heile, Ralph H. Brown, Fred W. Scholl, Trimble McCullough, A. E. Lippelman, and Henry Nagel are also members of the board of directors.

Mr. Braun, in his annual report, declared that there had been an increase in grain receipts handled by the Cincinnati Board of Trade amounting to 1,312 cars during 1929, of which 1,086 cars were of grain. Total receipts of hay and grain surpassed 15,000 cars.

## AGREE TO CUT DOWN CHICAGO FUTURES TRADING

Saying that the Department of Agriculture had found some cases in Chicago in which customers' orders were not executed in the pit but were taken



January 15, 1930

by brokers for their own account, J. W. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration, informed a sub-committee of the House appropriations committee that the business conduct committee of the Chicago board had informally agreed to hold down the lines of individual traders to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Recently the administration has done some special work in Chicago and elsewhere and is said to have uncovered some factors in connection with the handling of orders. On the ground that the market will not absorb 5,000,000 bushels without a correspondingly large increase or decrease in price, the administration has asked the business conduct committee to hold down the lines of individual traders to 2,000,000.

## KULL MADE GENERAL MANAGER

E. F. Kull, connected with H. I. Baldwin & Co., of Decatur and Champaign, Ill., for the past 14 years and a veteran of the World War, was made office



E. F. KULL

manager of the Baldwin Elevator Company and H. I. Baldwin & Co., the first of this year.

He succeeds H. J. Kapp who also had been with the company for a number of years.

## WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

By NAT C. MURRAY

(In his first published review of crop conditions since September 4, Mr. Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago, presents some interesting figures)

A summarized analysis of the world wheat situation, as viewed by us at the present time, is as follows, with comparisons; quantities in millions of bushels; i. e. 000,000 omitted:

| Crop:                        | 1929  | 1928  | 1924-8 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Northern Hemisphere          | 2,966 | 3,334 | 3,000  |
| Southern Hemisphere          | 345   | 546   | 430    |
| Total                        | 3,311 | 3,880 | 3,430  |
| Carry into                   | 600   | 440   | 357    |
| Total Supply                 | 3,911 | 4,320 | 3,787  |
| Comparative total (a)        | 3,911 | 4,380 | 3,967  |
| Crop, Importing Countries    | 1,284 | 1,220 | 1,151  |
| Crop, Exp. North. Hemisphere | 1,740 | 2,170 | 1,901  |
| Crop, Exp. South. Hemisphere | 287   | 490   | 378    |
| Crop, Total Exporting        | 2,027 | 2,660 | 2,279  |

(a) This is to allow for an average yearly increase of 60 million bushels in world consumption of wheat.

In the estimates above production in Russia, Asia and a few unimportant countries are not included.

From the tabulation above it will be observed that the world crop (excluding Russia, Asia and a few unimportant countries) is 14.7 per cent smaller than last year, and 3.5 per cent smaller than the average of the past five years.

In the Northern Hemisphere production is 11.0 per cent smaller than a year ago and 1.1 per cent smaller than the average of the past five years.

In the Southern Hemisphere production is 36.8 per cent smaller than a year ago and 19.8 per cent smaller than the average of the past five years.

Countries classed as importing countries produced 5.2 per cent more a year ago and 11.1 per cent more than the average of the past five years.

Countries classed as exporting countries pro-

duced 23.8 per cent less than a year ago and 11.0 per cent less than the average of the past five years.

Exporting countries of the Northern Hemisphere produced 19.5 per cent less than a year ago and 8.5 per cent less than the average of the past five years.

Exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere produced 41.4 per cent less than a year ago, and 24.1 per cent less than the average of the past five years.

The estimated amount of wheat carried into the crop year July 1, from the preceding year is 36.3 per cent more than last year and 65.2 per cent more than the average of the past five years.

An examination of these comparisons suggests at least three reasons for believing that, in the international wheat markets, the relative shortage this season is likely to be felt more keenly in the latter part of the season (i. e., after January 1), than in the earlier part of the season (beginning July 1). First, production being relatively large in importing countries and small in exporting countries, consumptive needs in importing countries draw more heavily on their liberal domestic supplies early in the season, and depend more on foreign wheat in the latter part of the season. Second, the greatest relative shortage is in the Southern Hemisphere, whose crop does not come into the market until after January 1. During the past six months import requirements were met largely by the surplus from last season's large production in the Southern Hemisphere. Third, the relatively large carryover at the beginning of the season has more effect on the trade in the early months of the season than later. An important part of the large amount carried into this season, was the large export of Argentine wheat from the 1928 crop, after July 1 last, and which is now about exhausted.

## RECEIPTS UNUSUALLY LIGHT

Wheat receipts have been unusually light, only a car or two a day arriving in our market. Fairly good demand for No. 2 Soft Red Winter wheat which is bringing the May price to one cent over delivered Ohio River rate points.

Weather conditions have curtailed the corn receipts to quite an extent. A good demand for the better grades of corn come mostly from Illinois. Indiana receipts mostly lightweight high moisture corn which is decidedly draggy and selling at sharp discounts. White corn is selling about two cents over the Yellow with mixed corn decidedly draggy and selling at three cents to four cents discount.

Oats receipts are not heavy by any means but plenty of oats arriving to supply the demand. Buyers have begun to be interested in good color heavy-weight No. 2 White oats suitable for seed.—*The Cleveland Grain Company, Indianapolis, Ind., mid-January letter.*

## PEORIA CORN MOVEMENT GOOD

The year 1930 opened in Peoria in a rather satisfactory way. To be sure we have already had some bad, stormy weather but it has brightened again and we presume it will be all that we could expect for a while at least.

The movement of corn into Peoria during the past month has been good, in fact large at times. The prices have apparently pleased the shippers as the corn keeps coming in fair quantities from the West and Northwest with a light movement from Illinois. At the moment the weather is not very favorable for country deliveries but at the same time there seems to be enough corn moving to give us at least moderate receipts in the near future.

The local industries are using 80,000 to 85,000 bushels daily and there is also some shipping demand for selected Yellow, which makes us believe that values here will rule easily as high as other competing markets and we are looking forward to a good year.

The oats business has been almost nothing as arrivals are very light from day to day. Not more than enough to supply the local industrial demand. Values here correspond very favorably to Chicago

or St. Louis and while we believe the movement will continue light for a good while, we expect to get enough to satisfy the somewhat limited demand. There is very little doing here in barley and practically nothing in wheat.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., mid-January letter.*

## ANTICIPATE SELECTION OF NEWELL ON DULUTH EXCHANGE

With the withdrawal of C. C. Blair in the race for the Duluth Board of Trade presidency, the re-election of H. S. Newell, only remaining candidate for the head office, seems assured. Mr. Blair, however, is expected to be chosen vice-president. The election will be held on January 21.

Close contests are looked for in the election of directors to serve for a three-year term. The candidates are H. J. Atwood, W. B. Joyce, J. W. Galvin, W. J. McCabe, F. M. McCarthy, W. W. Bradbury, P. L. Brisle, E. A. Vivian, W. F. Starkey, and J. S. Graves.

Board of appeals nominees are Thomas Gibson, T. F. McCarthy, F. E. Lindahl, H. A. Starkey, H. E. Emerson, F. Pierce, and G. P. Harbison.

## JEANNERET PRESIDENT AT KANSAS CITY

R. A. Jeanneret, secretary and treasurer of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1930 at the annual election held January 7. Frank A. Theis of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, stepped into the position of first vice-president without opposition. W. B. Lincoln was closely opposed by J. H. Woolridge for second vice-president. The vote was 97 to 72.

Six directors were elected as follows: Merle H. Howard, A. J. Izzard, E. R. Jessen, W. B. Lathrop, H. G. Stephenson and A. W. Stewart. The Arbitration Committee named consisted of F. J. Fitzpatrick, J. S. Geisel, F. T. Kane, R. O. McKenna and L. W. Sanford.

S. H. Miller, a candidate for the presidency, re-



R. E. JEANNERET

cently withdrew from the race, leaving Mr Jeanneret unopposed and assured of the election. Mr. Miller, in stepping out of the race, said: "I know of no member of the exchange other than Mr. Jeanneret who is better fitted for the position of president, and I wish him great success in his administration."

Mr. Jeanneret is the fourth member of the Moore-Seaver firm to be elected to the presidency. In 1899 Col. John W. Moore was elected president. In 1923 Benjamin C. Moore, Col. Moore's son occupied that position; in 1925 Harry Gamage, vice-president of the company, was elected president.

## CORN IN GOOD DEMAND

Wheat: Practically no old wheat moving from this territory. New crop coming along favorably, plenty of rain and snow, looks like a very good prospect for a big crop.

Corn: Receipts, while not large, are just about



equal to the demand; they have lightened up some in the last few days on account of heavy snow in this territory, but next week, no doubt, roads will again be in good condition and we look for increased receipts. Cash corn is in very good demand here for industrial purposes and there is some demand for storage and outside trade for heavy-weight corn. Our cash market has kept pace with others on good corn, the poorer quality selling here to better advantage than in other markets. We look for a good demand to continue.

Oats: Receipts are light as is also the demand. No one seems to be paying much attention to this cereal, neither the producer nor the buyer. Prices in this market are about on a par with other markets.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., letter of January 11.*

## CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

*Boston.*—Charles T. Snell has been admitted to the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. Joseph A. Morris of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has been granted an associate membership.

*Chicago.*—The following have been admitted to the Chicago Board of Trade: Major C. Holroyd of the Uhlmann Grain Company, Chicago; William J. Fleming of A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Michael J. Hartigan of Buckley & Co., Chicago; William E. Karl Symons of the Columbia Warehouse Company, Chicago; Michael O'Brien of Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago; Roy R. Hinman, Julius Frank and David D. Weiss. The following memberships have been transferred: William E. Pritchard, Joseph M. Vercoe, Elmer Martin and the estate of William S. Mastern. Albert L. Somers, William B. Massey, Hamilton K. Wilbur, Raymond P. Lipe have been suspended while Hugh H. Sutherland has been reinstated.

*Duluth.*—H. L. Hankinson has been admitted to the Duluth Board of Trade while J. M. Eneson has turned in his membership card.

*Kansas City.*—E. L. Rickel of the Rickel Grain Company has purchased a membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade, buying the certificate of E. C. Hoebel.

*Minneapolis.*—Louis Dreyfus & Co. of New York has been admitted to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

*New York.*—The following have been admitted to the New York Produce Exchange: Edward T. Buckley of the Cargill Grain Company, Inc.; Thomas J. Sweeney of the International Provision Company; Clarence F. Avery of Gould, Avery & Co.; Barnett A. Sachs of Graham & Moore; and Thomas S. Mattimore.

## SPOILED CORN IN PROSPECT

"Rain, rain, go away; come again some other day." So runs Mother Goose and so say we all. Excessive moisture in all forms, fog, rain, snow, sleet, has been pecking away at this corn crop for many weeks past. Possibly nature is storing away moisture now against a prospective drought next summer. One notes many articles in country newspapers complaining of this and announcing further damage to the crop, both that part yet remaining in the fields and also such immature corn as has been cribbed.

We believe that quite a little Illinois corn will be wasted and spoiled before that one-fourth of the crop, which never matured properly, is disposed of. Farmers are watching every day for an opportunity to haul such corn to market, but dirt roads have been unfit for passage of loaded wagons most all the time for weeks past, and present indications are that February and not January will prove to be the month in which most of our winter marketing of corn in this section will be accomplished.

For some reason many farmers in the corn belt deserted the practice of raising White corn this year, which makes it a difficult task to secure enough to keep the mills supplied which use that kind.

Trolley lines have had much trouble breaking ice off their wires and in some instances furnishing a spectacle resembling the Northern Lights; any way, trolley transportation, thought to be so won-

derful just a few years ago, is going into the discard in Decatur. Busses are succeeding same pretty fast.

Here comes a new competitor. A buyer of United States oats in Cuba writes that they are now getting a good quality oats grown in Chile at a price equal to or less than the Illinois variety can be laid down there for.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., letter of January 11.*

## ELECTION AT PEORIA

B. E. Wrigley, local manager for Lowell Hoit & Company, was unanimously elected president of the Peoria Board of Trade at the annual election held following the close of the trading session on Monday, January 13. He succeeds Edward W. Sands, local manager of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Company.

Mr. Wrigley served during the past year as first vice-president and has been active in the affairs of the Peoria exchange for the past five years. He was general chairman of the committee which had charge of the plans for the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association which was held in Peoria last October.

Albert M. Courtwright, vice-president of the Geo. M. Cole Grain Company of Peoria, was elected first vice-president, and R. L. Coomber, secretary of the S. C. Bartlett Company, was elected second vice-president.

John R. Lofgren was re-elected secretary and William C. White was re-elected treasurer.

H. F. Cazez of W. W. Dewey & Sons, was elected



B. E. WRIGLEY

chairman of the Arbitration Committee, the only elective committee of the exchange, and Robert F. Mueller, of the Mueller Grain Company, and J. F. Sheridan, were elected members of the committee.

Directors who were elected for the coming year were: Grant M. Miles, H. H. Dewey, L. L. Grus, G. F. Luke, N. R. Moore, L. H. Murray, G. A. Peterson, Edward W. Sands, William F. Stoltzman and J. Leo White.

N. R. Moore presided as chairman at the caucus which was held on January 11, at which the nominations were made, and which proved one of the most closely contested caucuses held on the Peoria exchange.

## CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE AMENDS REGULATIONS

The usual number of changes and amendments in rules on the Chicago Board of Trade was made by the board of directors at last month's meeting. Regulation 1372 was amended to read as follows:

"Members who employ non-member operators of floor telephones shall each pay the association a fee of \$100 for each such telephone employe for each calendar month, or portion thereof, that such telephone is operated by a non-member."

At the same meeting the directors concurred in the following report of the Market Report Committee:

"At a meeting.....by the Market Report Committee we decided unanimously that the price of

round lots should be the only guiding price when stop-losses in job lots should be executed. It would be our advice, however, that the trade would be notified so that everybody can be guided accordingly."

The amendment to the rules quoted below was adopted by the membership last month, the vote being 582 for, and 69 against:

"259. ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR.—No one but a member shall make any transaction, directly or indirectly, or perform any work whatsoever pertaining to receiving, executing, and reporting of orders in securities or commodities traded in upon the floor of the exchange. No one but a member shall be admitted to the floor of the exchange, except as provided by regulations adopted by the board."

## BECKMANN MADE HEAD OF ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE FOR 1930

At the annual election of officers for the St. Louis Merchants Exchange Harry F. Beckmann was chosen president, W. T. Brooking, first vice-president, and H. H. Langenberg, second vice-president. Directors elected for two years are S. S. Carlisle, P. C. Knowlton, W. H. Toberman, and M. A. Wilkins.

The committees selected at the same time include the committee of appeals composed of J. M. Adams, A. V. Imhs, G. L. Kelley, Joseph Leipman, C. A. Morton, W. J. Niergarth, L. F. Schultz, T. M. Scott, and E. C. Seele, and the committee of arbitration made up of C. H. Appel, R. H. Baumgaertner, L. M. Baxter, and P. S. Wilson.

On a spring day in April, 1898, 32 years ago, a bright youngster appeared on the floor of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in the garb of a Western Union Messenger wearing badge No. 83; his name was Harry F. Beckmann. Today at the age of 46 years he is the duly elected president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, having been unanimously chosen to head this body. Mr. Beckmann as a boy worked as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company and is well remembered by many of the members as a bright, cheerful lad, moreover very polite. These characteristics have carried him forward to his present position as the head of a great civic organization.

His personality as a messenger boy, his politeness, alertness and activity attracted the attention of Mr. Thomas W. Carter of the firm of Carter & Bowman, large future grain traders, who hired him as an office boy. He worked himself up from office boy to floor manager, contract boy and assistant to Mr. Carter in the pits and in 1916 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Carter Commission Company which succeeded the firm of Carter & Bowman and T. W. Carter & Co. Mr. Beckmann became a member of the merchants exchange on December 13, 1904, on obtaining his majority. All his business life has been with the one organization. He has been an active trader on the floor for the past 20 years and is considered a shrewd trader and a good judge of market conditions. He is suave and easily approachable, kind in his manner to all, boy or man.

He is very popular among the membership who concede his ability as a merchant and executive and are all pleased at his advancement. Mr. Beckmann served two terms as a director and one term as first vice-president of the merchants exchange and was faithful in his duties, seldom missing a meeting of the board and always ready to give his time to matters of the exchange. He has been a member of various committees. Besides, Mr. Beckmann has been president of the St. Louis Grain Clearing House Association for the past five years. Mr. Beckmann is happily married and the proud father of two boys. The older one a student at the Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill. The younger one is attending grade school.

He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knight Templars. He is socially inclined, being a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and North Hills Country Club.

W. T. Brooking, the vice-president elect, is president of the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation and well known to the grain trade of the United States. He was born in Funk, Neb., where he grew up in the grain business, his father being a grain merchant at that point. Later he became associated with the Hall Baker Grain Company of Kansas



City, Mo., afterwards operating at Oklahoma under the style of the Brooking Grain Company. He became a member of the merchants exchange on November 19, 1911. He has served several terms as director of the merchants exchange.

Harry H. Langenberg, second vice-president, is president of the Langenberg Grain Company and is known in the grain trade at home and abroad. He has served as a director, second vice-president and president of the merchants exchange.

## SAYLES NAMED OFFICER IN ELEVATOR FIRM

Phil Sayles, known to his friends as "Genial Phil", has been elected vice-president of the Sheffield Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Sayles represented that firm in connection with his own company, the Smith-Sayles Grain Company, on the Toledo Produce Exchange for the past sev-



PHIL SAYLES

eral years. He intends to operate his business the same as before, the only change being that he is now in direct charge of the Toledo district for the elevator firm.

Mr. Sayles is a past president of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association.

## BUFFALO MARKET QUIET

Due largely to the recent holiday season, the cash business in this market has been very quiet the past month. The movement from the country points tributary to this market continues very light. There has been a good demand for corn during the past week and this has been supplied largely from western terminal markets and indications are that the East will be obliged to procure the bulk of their corn supplies this winter from terminal markets as the crop in Ohio and Indiana was much under normal.

The oats situation remains exceedingly quiet and this is said to be due to the present low price of mill feeds which come into direct competition with oats. Elevator stocks of corn are small and are not up to normal on oats so a good steady rail business is looked for through this market during the balance of the winter.—*Mid-January letter of J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.*

## TERMINAL NOTES

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold for \$20,000 early this month. This compares with a high in excess of \$60,000 in 1929.

During 1929 more than 3,000 residents of the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and 21 foreign countries signed the visitors' book at the Chicago Board of Trade.

The annual cash turnover of the Canadian Wheat Pool is considerably greater than that of the Canadian Pacific Railways, amounting to more than \$1,000,000 a day for every working day in the

year, according to an announcement made by W. A. MacLeod, director of publicity for the Canadian Wheat Pool.

A. J. McPhail was recently elected president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the sixth successive year. L. C. Brouillette again was chosen vice-president of the same organization.

It is reported that the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to merge the Western Maryland Railway with the Wabash-Seaboard group of railroads, thus giving Baltimore a third trunk line.

The board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade has ruled that split deliveries are valid under the rules of the exchange. Split tenders are those in which part of the grain is in an elevator and part in carlots.

Carl Goodeman who once juggled figures for the Toledo Produce Exchange years ago, is now located on the exchange floor as customers man for Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., handling New and Chicago stock business.

The Federal Farm Board is watching the corn market and would like to see at least the present prices maintained, but it has taken no action affecting the trade, Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member of the board, said.

The building fund for the new Chicago Board of Trade Building at the corner of La Salle and Jackson, continues to mount, having reached a total of \$1,370,363.28 by the middle of December, a gain of \$22,831.26 since the previous month.

R. F. Gunkelman, Fargo grain man and president of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce, was renominated as vice-president of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board. The election will take place January 28 in Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles P. Reid, former vice-president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange and one of the prime movers for the establishment of future trading in cottonseed and meal, was elected president of the exchange, having no opposition.

A canvass by the chamber of commerce of the United States discloses that there is much sentiment in favor of the proposed 13-month calendar. Among the organizations approving of the idea is the Chicago Board of Trade, the report says.

A new one-day loading record for the 1929-1930 season was created at Vancouver earlier this month when eight vessels in port took 1,406,000 bushels of grain. Bookings for the balance of January are placed at close to 2,500,000 bushels.

The Calmer Steamship Company, Moore & McCormack, have purchased the five vessels of the Planet Line and added them to its intercoastal fleet, thus giving its Baltimore service to the Pacific Coast a steamer every nine days instead of two weeks.

A. Ware Bosworth has been named president of the Memphis Hay and Grain Association. Other officers are: Fred Heckle, vice-president; J. B. McGinnis, secretary; Walter M. Browne, S. T. Pease, Charles G. Robinson, and W. R. Smith Vaniz, directors.

Harry F. Beckmann officially became president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange on January 8 at the annual election. Mr. Beckmann, who, as announced previously, was the only nominee for president, is one of the youngest men to ever be awarded this honor.

The Wichita Mill & Elevator Company of Wichita Falls, Texas, has filed suit in district court against the A. B. Crouch Grain Company, a defunct concern in Temple, Texas, for \$47,226.95, alleging misappropriation of money received in sale of oats belonging to the plaintiff.

There are at present about 1,000 persons in the employment or under the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners for Canada. It was announced by Dr. D. A. McGibbon, member of the grain board that an appeals board would be established shortly at Fort William.

The National Grain Commission Company of the Omaha Grain Exchange has been authorized as agent for the Farmers National Grain Corporation

and will buy No. 1 Hard Winter wheat at \$1.15 a bushel, country run, and No. 2 at \$1.13 a bushel for the corporation whenever the market drops to these figures. Storage space has been engaged for holding the grain purchased.

R. J. Stephens, president of the R. J. Stephens Grain Company of Spokane, Wash., as well as president of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association has added a third presidential duty. Recently Mr. Stephens was chosen head of the Boy Scout Council of the Spokane area.

John B. Craig, who was president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1922-23, has joined the Hall Company, grain and stock brokers of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Craig is a former president of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, having served as head of that group from 1918 to 1920.

A glutted world wheat market was responsible for a big slump in grain shipments through the Welland Canal during the past season of navigation. Figures show the total movement during 1929 to be less than 80,000,000 bushels, a decline of 11,000,000 bushels from the previous year.

Many grain organizations held Christmas, and in some cases New Year's parties for their employees while still others fixed charity baskets and delivered them to the poor. One of the most noteworthy gatherings was that held by the Salina Board of Trade on December 21 in their new 10-story structure.

Melbourne C. Burns, president of the Traders Feed & Grain Company of Buffalo, was elected first vice-president of the Transportation Club of Buffalo at the annual meeting of the new board of directors. James B. Stever, traffic manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of Buffalo, was elected chairman of the membership committee.

Guy W. Winston, for a great many years with B. J. Aston, Inc., Milwaukee grain brokerage concern, has resigned as secretary of that company and will engage in business for himself under the style of G. W. Winston & Co., grain commission. Mr. Winston is a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and a veteran trader.

The "regular ticket" on the Baltimore exchange, presenting five candidates for the directorate, to be voted on at the annual election on January 27 and to serve the exchange for the next three years, has been posted by the nominating committee and is as follows: Eugene Blackford, Henry M. Warfield, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Manger and Thomas G. Hoppe.

Grain movement from Fort William and Port Arthur during the shipping season of 1929 was abnormally small, according to a report issued by A. E. Ursell, statistician for the board of grain commissioners for Canada at Fort William. The total quantity of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye was only 193,257,388 bushels against 385,064,000 bushels in 1928.

F. M. Rosekrans, Jr., son of F. M. Rosekrans, head of the Bertley Company, Chicago, has resigned his connection with the company to take over the management of the Lake States Feed & Grain Company, Minneapolis, Minn., which has been organized as a subsidiary of the Consolidated Feed & Grain Company of Buffalo. Mr. Rosekrans has been associated with his father in the Bertley Company for the last three years.

Since the first of the year, the concern formerly known as the Federal Mill and Elevator Company, Inc., of Lockport, N. Y., has been conducting business under the name of Federal Mill, Inc. Another January 1 announcement concerns the admittance of R. Arthur Wood, Irving E. Marcus, and Joseph R. Kessler to the firm of Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago, members of the Chicago Board of Trade and several other exchanges.

On a single day last month there were 17 changes in registration on the Chicago Board of Trade—Henry R. Winthrop, Leeds Mitchell, Theodore E. Cunningham, Woodward Babcock, John J. Fagan, George R. Thornton, Alfred I. Preston, Jr., and Harry C. Schaack, formerly registered for Harris, Winthrop & Co., Chicago, signing for Winthrop,



Mitchell & Co., Chicago, and John F. Harris, Donald M. Miller, George Upham Harris, Henry Upham Harris, Albert Francke, Thomas S. Adams, Carl N. Narr, and J. Leonard Replogle, signing for Harris, Upham & Co., New York, after having been formerly registered with Harris, Winthrop & Co., Chicago. The other change was by Ralph Fordon from Backus & Fordon, Detroit, to Backus, Fordon & Co., also of Detroit.

After 15 years of active service in the grain business, G. W. Winston of Milwaukee, Wis., has formed his own company, an announcement coming from Secretary Plumb of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce states. The firm is known as the G. W. Winston Company and according to present

plans it will handle and execute orders for future delivery of grain, cotton, provisions and stocks as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Clearing Association of Milwaukee.

WENR, Chicago, a 50,000-watt broadcasting station, will carry talks by officials of the Farmers National Grain Corporation late this month and early in February. On the twenty-first of this month, S. J. Cottingham, president of the corporation, will speak, giving a general picture of the corporation. On February 4, William H. Settle, a director, will speak to be followed on February 11 by J. J. Knight, a member of the board of managers. All talks will begin at 7:15 p. m. on the dates mentioned.

are: Flour, 11,232,000 barrels; wheat, 33,991,000 bushels; corn, 72,390,000 bushels; oats, 36,295,000 bushels; rye, 4,516,000 bushels; barley, 8,166,000 bushels.

Shipments: Flour, 7,061,000 barrels; wheat, 22,105,000 bushels; corn, 42,126,000 bushels; oats, 29,971,000 bushels; rye, 661,000 bushels; barley, 3,581,000 bushels.

From the standpoint of general interest, the launching of the new securities market on the board of trade was the outstanding development of the year. After long and careful preparation and after still further delay due to general market and money conditions, the nucleus of a securities market swung under way. In line with a plan adopted at the outset, only a few stocks were listed, precaution being taken to avoid a boom and a subsequent collapse. All of the major obstacles incident to creation of a securities market which deals only in stocks formally listed by corporations, have been overcome and 1930 should see broad expansion and sound development of our market in stocks and bonds.

Our new 44-story home, nearing completion at the head of La Salle Street, will have adequate facilities for securities trading which have not been available in the temporary quarters now occupied. With the slump in stock prices, memberships on all exchanges declined substantially. Board of trade memberships, some of which have sold around \$25,000 recently, offer an excellent investment opportunity, for it is generally conceded that with the development of the large security market, which is inevitable, these memberships should have a value of from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

In launching our new securities market at the suggestion of financial and industrial leaders, the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade have been mindful of the fact that this vast marketing machinery, if put to securities trading use, would greatly relieve other markets, particularly in times of stress, without entering into competition with them. But more important still, it will eventually make for Chicago and the Central West a broad liquid market such as the West has long required and it should help materially in the steady industrial and financial expansion which is now under way. I am among those who confidently believe that 1930 will be a year of sound and steady business progress.

## CORNHUSKER CROPS GAIN

Crops in the Cornhusker State for 1929 were valued at \$346,915,000, compared to \$326,666,000 in 1928, according to the latest agricultural statistics released from Lincoln, Neb.

This value has been exceeded but twice within the past 10 years. Twenty crops show increased production and nine crops lower production than last year. Three crops set new records. The cropped area was over 2 per cent greater than last year and yields 4 per cent above the 10-year average.

Winter wheat averaged 16 bushels to the acre, against 19.1 last year, and the production is 53,664,000 bushels, compared with 66,697,000 last year. It is valued at \$53,127,000. Spring wheat averaged 14.9 bushels, compared to 17.9 last year, and the production is 2,891,000 bushels, against 3,222,000 last year and the five-year average of 2,844,000. The total production of all wheat is 56,555,000 bushels against 69,919,000 last year and the five-year average of 55,300,000.

*Editor American Elevator and Grain Trade:—* We herewith enclose you our check for \$1 in payment of subscription to your paper one year. We received your sample copy this morning and we feel if subsequent issues are on a par with this one, we certainly cannot be without them. OSBORNE-McMILLAN ELEVATOR COMPANY, Chas. H. Shrimpton, Minneapolis, Minn.

IN THE first nine months of 1929, exports of United States barley decreased 17.3 per cent in quantity and 25.5 per cent in value compared to the January-September volume in 1928.

# Prediction of A Happy New Year for American Industry

To Whom It May Concern, Grain Pit Chief Delivers  
Optimism Broadside; Large Receipts Cited

By SAMUEL P. ARNOT  
President Chicago Board of Trade

AMERICAN finance and industry are more strongly entrenched than ever before. A remarkably sound credit situation exists. Business is fair to good. Large programs of construction and development are in the offing. Farm conditions continue to improve. And so it is reasonably safe to predict that we shall look back upon the year of 1930, a year of prosperity, and smile at the momentary fears occasioned by the slump in the inflated price structure of the securities market.

Signs all point to the fact that this nation, which has entered an era of vast industrial expansion, will continue its forward sweep for many years to come, not blindly and extravagantly, but with reason and judgment. Those industries having vision and confidence will prosper; the weak and fearful ones that search for depression probably will find it and wither.

Total income of farmers for the 1929-30 crop year will equal that of the previous season. Grain farmers have done fairly well; the wheat crop is smaller than in 1928, but the gross return may be larger. So far this season wheat prices have been higher than for the previous year. This reduction is somewhat offset by a larger carryover. Reports on world production outside Russia and China in 1929 indicate about 3,400,000,000 bushels, or 500,000,000 less than the record crop of 1928. The United States Department of Agriculture says that as the carryover was larger than the previous crop year, the total world supply for 1929-30 is only 360,000,000 bushels less than the supply available in 1928-29. But the indicated reduction has raised the world price level. In the livestock industry further improvement has been noted. This is likewise true of the dairy industry.

The value of farm property has increased in the last two seasons. In the past year land values slipped slightly. But personal property, including livestock, increased enough to raise the estimated current value of agricultural real estate and personal property to \$58,645,000,000. Generally speaking, the whole agricultural outlook is bright.

In this difficult grain marketing year—difficult from the standpoint of political activities, changing crop conditions, and the crash in the stock markets—the Chicago Board of Trade, central grain market, has given a good account of itself. Pressure on the market naturally came about with stock liquidation. In a single market day it was necessary to absorb 200,000,000 bushels of grain, which proceeded in an orderly manner, with the ticker never a minute behind and with sharp price recoveries soon registered.

Because of a large carryover, the price of May wheat sunk to a low level early last spring. A renewal of farm relief discussions tended to steady values and then there was a considerable enhancement. Pressure of actual wheat, however, caused

the price to decline below the dollar mark. Again during the summer, farm relief talk was renewed and brought in its wake a good deal of investment and speculative buying. This was followed by reports of damage to the Canadian crop. When such reports were found to be genuine the price rose steadily until Chicago May wheat sold at \$1.64.

Of one thing we can be certain. The speculative and investment trade carried the load of hedging during the heavy marketing period. Later on when prices sagged materially as crop conditions im-



SAMUEL P. ARNOT

proved in some countries, this same speculative and investment class sustained heavy losses. By reason of the futures market then, the farmer was given ample opportunity to dispose of his grain at high prices. A price upturn in wheat came when the Federal Farm Board fixed certain basic prices on which it would loan Government funds to co-operative agencies. In the stock market liquidation, which seriously affected commodities prices, Chicago December wheat sold about seven cents under the basic loan price of the farm board.

In a summary of world conditions on November 16, the Department of Agriculture expressed a belief that on the basis of supply and demand wheat would sell 25 cents higher within the following two months. This naturally encouraged considerable buying on a large scale in many quarters.

Because of various conditions such as those referred to, the market has not at all times been left free to function in a normal way, being subjected to quick swings by reason of political pronouncements and other eventualities having a temporary influence. Generally speaking, however, the exchange has operated in a highly satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Receipts for the 1929 season up to December 1



## TRADE NOTES

The Modern Elevator Supply Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has recently been appointed representative for "The Blue Streak Custom Hammer Mills" in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

The fine and most useful calendars from John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago; and the International Harvester Company, Chicago, are hanging in conspicuous view of our editorial force and our visitors, and our appreciation is continually renewed as we make use of them.

The International Harvester Company this month calls attention to a profitable sideline which many elevators have developed into their main spring business. Big Ball Binder Twine has an international reputation and its handling is made extremely easy without the necessity of a large cash outlay. This is a business opportunity which should be investigated.

The Grain Machinery Company of Marion, Ohio, has ready for distribution Bulletin No. 20, describing the Haines Feed Mixer. The bulletin is a handsomely illustrated brochure of 16 pages, effectively printed in two colors. Not only is the Haines Feed Mixer fully described, but considerable space is devoted to the experience of those who have used the mixer. Among those quoted there may possibly be a neighbor of yours, and you will be interested in what he has to say.

With the depletion of soil fertility which inevitably follows continuous cropping, and particularly where crop rotation is restricted, elevator operators would do well to consider the sale of fertilizer as a side line, not only because it is a profitable merchandising line, but also because they receive a second payment in the increase in grain yield and their handling of it. The Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago has some interesting information for you, relative to both phases of the fertilizer business as an elevator sideline.

The elevator head is the source of more trouble and anxiety to the operator than any other part of the house. To get the power there economically and to feel sure of its comparative safety are the problems. The Union Iron Works of Decatur, Ill., have introduced a Worm Gear Head Drive, which not only seems to have solved this problem, but also makes a strong appeal for its moderate first cost and low maintenance. The company would be glad to tell you about this drive without obligation. It is probably just what you have been looking for.

We wish to acknowledge the holiday greetings received from many friends, and to express our appreciation and reciprocal good wishes. Among these friends are: John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago; W. B. Herbert of the Canadian Wheat Pool, Winnipeg; R. H. Bacon of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago; R. McPeak and E. J. Black of the Diamond Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, Ohio; C. D. Neal of the Great Western Manufacturing Company; S. E. Peterson of Behl & Harvey, Chicago; Charles H. Connell of Weller Manufacturing Company, Webster Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

## CHARLES PIEZ HONORED

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York City on December 3, Charles Piez, chairman of the board, Link-Belt Company, Chicago, began his term as president of the Association—the largest engineering organization in the world. Mr. Piez is widely known as an engineer, a manufacturer and an executive.

Mr. Piez is a graduate of the School of Mines, Columbia University, and began working for the Link-Belt Engineering Company, now the Philadelphia works of the Link-Belt Company, at \$65 per month. Seventeen years later, in 1906, he was elected president of the consolidated organization. His outstanding ability led to his selection, during the war, as vice-president and general manager,

and later director general of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

He is a member of a great number of engineering societies, and is a director in numerous large business enterprises. His outstanding ability has been recognized and called into the service of his city, state, and the nation.

## SIGNS OF SPRING

On a recent visit of one of our representatives to the plant of the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Brocton, N. Y., manufacturers of the well known Monitor machines, it was very apparent that not only was the company doing big things but that it expects big things of 1930.

The assembling floors were busy on some large orders. Noticeable among these was a line of No. 11 Monitor Oat Clippers, all steel in construction, 12 in number, destined for a large terminal elevator under construction in South America, the equipment for the new plant of the Galveston Wharf Company of Galveston, Texas, which includes two No. 11 Monitor Oat Clippers and a No. 15 B Monitor Receiving Cleaner, a line of cleaning and grading machines for the new feed plant of United Bi-Products Company of Kansas City, a white bean cleaning plant for P. J. Ritter Company of Bridgeton, N. J., the equipment for the new feed plant of J. W. Eshelman & Co., Circleville, Ohio, consisting of a No. 13 B Monitor Receiving Cleaner, a No. 11 Monitor Cracked Corn Grader and a No. 6 Monitor Scratch Feed Cleaner, as well as many others rather too numerous to mention specifically.

The executives of the company stated that the prospects for increased business were never better; 1930, in their estimation, promises more grain cleaning machine business for the Monitor than was done in 1929, which in turn showed a gratifying increase over 1928.

Our representative was greatly impressed with the Huntley plant. It seemed endless in size, full of hustling men, all engaged in the task of hurrying Monitor machines to completion.

## BEG YOUR PARDON

In our October 15 issue, Page 209, we published a description of what we believed was Link-Belt Company's Grain Car Unloader and Grain Door Opener. We have since found that this was not a true description of this equipment or its operating mechanism. We apologize to E. H. Kidder, the designing engineer of these devices and to the Link Belt Company who manufacture a grain car unloader and grain door opener having similar characteristics, but with several entirely different features than the ones described.

## NEWSOUTHWEST PLANT

At Fort Worth, Texas, this month a contract for the construction of a 1,000,000-bushel addition to the grain elevator of the Kimbell Milling Company has been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company of Kansas City. The cost of the concrete storage tanks and equipment will be \$250,000. The new unit will give the company a total of more than 3,000,000 bushels' of grain storage capacity here. The total elevator storage capacity in Fort Worth will be approximately 11,000,000 bushels when the addition is finished.

"With nine different railroad tracks serving our elevators, we shall be able to unload 100 cars of grain in a 10-hour day, loading in the same period 150 cars, or a total handling of 250 carloads of grain each working day," Kay Kimbell, president of the company, said.

"We believe the Fort Worth grain market will continue to keep pace with the increased grain production of Texas and the entire Southwest, and we believe that in a few years Texas will be second only to Kansas in the production of wheat. We look for the 1930 crop to set a new record for this area, and we expect that vast expanse of western prairies lying around Fort Worth and upward through the Panhandle to be settled thickly with

wheat farmers in the coming years. That is why we are putting back each year into our plants over Texas the capital necessary to serve the grain trade of the state efficiently and rapidly," he said.

The Kimbell Milling Company has a capital and surplus of \$1,500,000. The company also is interested in two flour mills at Sherman and one at Whitewright, the latter with elevator storage of more than 500,000 bushels. It owns a feed manufacturing plant at Wolfe City and has elevators at points in Oklahoma and Texas. It is among the largest wheat exporters in the Southwest and is said to be the largest buyer of maize and kafir in the world.

## GRAIN WORLD

### U. S. GRAIN IN EUROPE

In the markets of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the Adriatic ports, and the Orient, wheat and wheat flour from the United States are now competing with similar products from Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, according to Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reporting the results of his agricultural survey of the Danube Basin.

"The production of wheat and wheat flour in southeastern Europe," he says, "was badly crippled by the events of the World War and the disastrous economic situation following the war; by the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and by the sweeping land reforms in which millions of acres formerly operated as large estates passed into the hands of peasant farmers. The former wheat surplus of the south Danube States, which during 1909-1913 averaged more than 110,000,000 bushels, was reduced to an average of 26,000,000 bushels during the five-year period ended 1925-26. During this period, American wheat penetrated to the mountainous interior of Rumania, but now both American wheat and flour are being forced back toward north central Europe, for wheat production in the Danube Basin is recuperating."

### METHODS OF HANDLING CORN IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

Because of the increasing importance of corn in the export trade of South Africa, a brief description of the handling of this product for export is contained in a report from Garret G. Ackerson, vice-consul at Cape Town.

South Africa as a corn growing country is filling an increasingly important place in oversea markets. The trade being largely seasonal, it was realized some years ago that it would never become valuable unless facilities were created to enable the crop to be stored, graded, and prepared for shipment under up-to-date conditions. It was decided, therefore, to establish a system of elevators.

The system was inaugurated in 1924, under the control of the South African Railways and Harbors Administration. The present elevator system consists of 35 elevators, 34 of which are located in the corn producing areas of the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces and one in the wheat district of the Cape Western province. There are, in addition to these, two terminal elevators, one at Cape Town and the other at Durban. The Union elevators have a storage capacity of 182,900 tons (7,000,000 bushels) grain. The country elevators account for 110,900 tons (4,000,000 bushels). The Durban elevator for 42,000 tons (1,700,000 bushels), the Cape Town elevator for 30,000 tons (1,300,000 bushels).

All corn deposited in the elevator system remains there in the custody of the railway administration, by whom its movement is controlled to the point of delivery. When the owner of the corn turns over his product to this administration, he is given an elevator receipt. The receipt is a negotiable instrument and may be either sold outright or ceded for a loan.

GRAIN dealers in Alameda County, California, plan to buy grain sacks co-operatively in 1930. They use around 60,000 sacks in a season.



## Grain-Trade Education by the Type-Tray Method

How Color, Texture, and Other Factors Are Studied First-Hand  
by U. S. Grain Standards "Students"

By WILLIAM F. SHANAHAN\*

UPON assuming the administration of the Grain Standards Act, which passed Congress during August, 1916, the supervision authorities realized that in order to effectively bring about uniformity of thought and action concerning grain inspection practices, the trading public, as well as the grading forces operating directly under its supervision, must be enlightened in matters pertaining to grading technique. That not only were uniform standards, dependable equipment, and an efficient inspection and supervision personnel necessary, but the grower, handler and consumer should have a working knowledge of the underlying principles of quality and condition requirements in grain marketing.

This campaign of education to increase the effectiveness of the standards and establish uniformity in grain inspection practices has been aided, in part, by the tray section of the Board of Review, Chicago, for which purpose it was established. Samples of grain and other materials relevant to identification, classification, and grading of grain, have been gathered from all parts of the country and the world. These materials are prepared into type trays, cabinets, and other containers for comparison, study, and instruction in vari-

ous factors, classes, varieties, colors, textures, etc., also for demonstration and educational purposes.

Approximately 2,000 individual trays have been distributed for various purposes. Much material has been distributed in various forms and for different purposes, but especially in type tray and cabinet form, to agricultural colleges, technical schools, grain inspection and supervision offices, state and Governmental agencies, army subsistence schools, foreign and domestic scientific institutions, and foreign grain exchanges. Type tray sets (12 trays to a set) have been forwarded, in fewer or larger numbers, to colleges or institutions within 39 states, where grain grading is taught. Contributions for educational purposes have been made to scientific institutions and grain exchanges in the following foreign countries:

|                      |        |                 |        |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Canada .....         | 5 sets | Roumania .....  | 1 set  |
| Denmark .....        | 5 sets | Germany .....   | 2 sets |
| England .....        | 8 sets | Russia .....    | 2 sets |
| France .....         | 4 sets | Holland .....   | 1 set  |
| Norway .....         | 1 set  | Spain .....     | 1 set  |
| Czechoslovakia ..... | 1 set  | Argentina ..... | 2 sets |
| Japan .....          | 2 sets | China .....     | 1 set  |
| South Africa .....   | 1 set  |                 |        |

The type tray is the outstanding contribution in this campaign to establish an intelligent trading acumen in foreign and intermarket quality and condition essentials among the various elements

of the grain industry at home as well as abroad.

Of all the various systems of grain inspection and value appraisements throughout the world, none has so definitely defined standards as those of the United States at the present time. The other nations have merely general quality and condition requirements based on crop character, but under our system, each and every factor upon which grades are determined have definite margins or allowances, within each numerical grade, which has a tendency to maintain a more uniform application of classification (when properly applied). These selfsame elements that make for greater uniformity, require a definite and uniform understanding of the lines of demarcation between the various factors that qualify grain by grade. The educational requirements necessary to keep well-balanced mental attitude toward the proper application of the standards in the minds of the grading forces operating under direct supervision of the headquarters office is met by personal instructions, contacts, conferences, regulatory literature, mail and telegraphic communications, etc., but the general grain handling public, that has not this contactual opportunity, has this knowledge brought to them in an entirely different manner which, in part, is met by the work of the tray section of this office.

It is possible that there has been no greater contribution to the knowledge of grain grading and grading equipment, nor no greater collection of data or materials pertinent to the grading and classification of grain than is contained in the files and storage cases of Federal Grain Supervision, and its predecessor in grain grading and handling research, Federal Grain Standardization. Constant thought and effort is being expended to obtain greater achievements in grain grading knowledge and efficiency.

## The Enforcement of the Federal Grain Standards Act

And Other Activities Centering in the General Field Headquarters at Chicago Reviewed for the Year

By H. J. BESLEY\*

IN ADDITION to the enforcement of the United States Grain Standards Act, this bureau co-operates in securing compliance on the part of the grain trade with the provisions of the food and drugs act in so far as that law applies to whole grain. Under the food and drugs act, the bureau has undertaken to prevent mixing of the product commonly termed "screenings," as well as the mixing or blending of distinctly low-quality grain with sound grain since practically all wheat and much other grain which meets the requirements for grade No. 2 is intended for human consumption.

The usual effort of many terminal elevators is to blend several qualities of grain together so that the resultant mixtures will barely come within the limits of the No. 2 and No. 3 grades of the official grain standards, which are the usual contract grades. Abuses of the mixing practice assumed such proportions that special attention was given to preventing adulteration of sound grain by addition of screenings and low-quality grain. More than 200 carload lots were formally objected to for mixing purposes, and information was requested as to their disposition. Co-operation was received from export elevators and from grain exchanges in preventing this practice.

### SPECIAL GRADING PROBLEMS

The 1928 Hard Winter wheat crop was comparable with the crop of 1927; it was well matured and of good weight, but adverse weather conditions at harvest time, use of the combine, and poor or inadequate storage and handling conditions resulted in a considerable quantity of out-of-condition, musty, and heat-damaged wheat. The rancidity test developed

in the grain division research laboratory to determine the facts relative to musty or out-of-condition grain has proved to be of immeasurable assistance



H. J. BESLEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
In Charge of Enforcement, Grain Standards Act

to the board of review in its interpretation of musty and out-of-condition odors.

Because of heavy winter-killing, the Soft Red Winter wheat crop was extremely short and presented no major grading problems. Conditions affecting the Hard Red Winter and Durum wheats were practically identical with conditions last year, but probably a little more of the crop fell in the lower grades on account of frosted and green wheat caused

by early killing frosts in the northern part of the Spring wheat belt. Pacific coast wheats graded high, with no outstanding grading problems.

The corn crop was one of the best in years, moisture and test weight being the principal grading factors.

The oats crop, as a whole, was below average in general appearance because of unseasonable weather at that harvest time, so that little of the crop fell in the first two grades. The barley crop in the Central States was affected with scab. Much of the barley from this section was graded sample grade on account of "distinctly low quality." This became a major grading problem in which the test for rancidity again proved useful.

The rye crop carried the heaviest infestation of ergot of that of any year since the Federal grain standards were established; consequently, ergot was an outstanding grading factor. Two of the larger terminal markets resorted to washing rye for the purpose of removing the ergot. Poor processing resulted in some rye grading sample grade, but as processing methods improved this trouble disappeared.

Complaints of the manner in which the standards have been interpreted have been mostly to the effect that the grades were too rigidly applied and that this application resulted in loss to producers and country shippers of grain. Normally, from 80 to 95 per cent of the production of any given crop is of a quality which admits it into one of the higher grades, and it has been the consistent view of the bureau that grain of good quality should be protected in commerce by the exclusion of low-quality grain from the higher numerical grades. The basic price of a commodity is lowered if an inferior product is admitted under a grade, brand name, or trademark that presumes to represent a commodity of higher quality.

Marked improvements were brought about in the accuracy of the inspection work and in the uniformity of application of the Federal standards. Additional supervision has resulted in greater care on the part of the licensed inspectors in grading of shipments of grain from all markets, especially from points at which no supervision offices are located. The supervision work was supplemented by an active campaign to bring about a better understanding

\*Excerpts from his review in the annual Report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture.



of the Federal standards on the part of country grain dealers for the purpose of improving inspection uniformity throughout the country.

Four multigraphed reports covering general information concerning standardization of grain, methods of handling and storing grain to maintain or improve its grade, and grain-inspection methods and procedure have been given wide distribution through publication in five grain trade papers and in agricultural publications. In this way general instructions and information have been circulated to practically all grain dealers in the United States. There has been a demand for supplies of these reports from agricultural colleges conducting courses in grain grading and country-elevator management. Supplies of the Pacific Coast division. It is the experience of spection have been sent to 15 agricultural institutions for use in classroom instruction and grain-grading laboratories.

Close co-operation has been maintained with grain dealers' associations. They have assisted in the distribution of educational material and arranged sectional meetings at which grain-grading instructions were given. Grain-grading instructions have been given by supervisors at over 200 meetings of grain producers and growers at country points east of the Pacific coast division. It is the experience of the supervisors conducting the grain-grading demonstrations at country points that country dealers are anxious to learn how to apply the standards and that they realize the necessity for grading grain, especially their shipments to terminal markets, if they are to protect fully their own interests through calling appeals under the United States grain standards act. Country dealers are learning to grade grain purchased from growers, thus carrying the benefits of standardization to the growers through premiums paid for grain of superior quality.

A large quantity of grain was moved long distances on shipping-point inspection, for example, west coast Soft wheats moved to southeastern mills to meet the deficiency in Soft Red Winter wheat; and high-protein Hard wheats were shipped from the Southwest to the milling centers.

Progress was made in the tabulation and analysis of data showing why the different crops of grain have been of the grades assigned. This information shows the relative importance of such grading factors as damaged kernels, moisture, and mixtures of other wheats in the various crops, and in grain from the different sections of the country. Such information has been used extensively by crop-improvement associations and agronomists in planning field work, and has been used effectively in educational work in showing the necessity for grain grading at country points as a means of preventing losses in handling and mixing grain.

## GROWTH OF APPEAL SERVICE

The year just closed again broke all previous records for the number of appeals handled by offices of Federal grain supervision. These appeals were called by interested parties from inspections performed by licensees and resulted in the issuance of Federal grade certificates on 84,135 lots of grain. The majority of these appeals involved single carloads of grain, but many of them covered large quantities of grain shipped in bulk by vessel and barge on the Great Lakes and Mississippi River as well as a few in the export trade. For example, 457 of those appeals handled by grain supervisors at the various inland ports and export markets covered a total of 28,000,000 bushels of different kinds of grain. In addition to the appeals taken directly to the local offices of Federal grain supervision, 1,725 board appeals were taken to the boards of review at Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Ore.

Buyers and sellers of grain, including producer's representatives at certain of the larger terminal markets, continued to take advantage of this privilege afforded them by the terms of the United States grain standards act. At the Omaha market 5,309 appeals were handled during the fiscal year; at St. Louis, 7,302; at Minneapolis, 10,876; at Kansas City, 11,534; at Chicago, 12,238; and at Duluth, Minn., 21,207 Federal appeals were entertained.

Pursuant to the requirements of the law, fees were assessed and collected on all appeals not sustained. This resulted in the collection of \$85,243.98,

which sum was covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## RICE-GRADING SERVICE

Practical assistance has been given to the rice growers through the inauguration of co-operative grading services in Texas and California and in bringing about widespread use of the grades for rice recommended by this bureau. The Department of Agriculture of the state of California reported that since the Federal-state rice-grading service had been put into operation rice had been shipped to foreign countries which had never before been considered as markets for rice from California, and that for all the lots exported on the basis of the inspection certificates not a single complaint of quality or grade had been received.

Under agreement with the state of Texas, approximately 1,200,000 barrels of rough rice were graded by a licensed grader. In addition to using this service in the marketing of the crop, the American Rice Growers Association furnished each grower with a copy of a grade certificate showing the quality of his product. Rice growers, as well as officials, of the co-operative associations, stated that the grading service was of great assistance to them.

The grading work has made it possible to compile useful statistical data relative to the quality of the crop in various sections. The growers, through their co-operative associations, are formulating a crop-improvement policy. At the suggestion of this bureau, a policy of testing each grower's seed was adopted by the association, with the result that much inferior seed was replaced by seed of better quality.

Further educational work was done on methods of handling, drying, and storing rice. A rice-scouring machine was devised by an employe of the bureau which removes the bran from the rice in order that a sample of rice may be graded with greater accuracy.

## BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN AND RICE

Investigations pertaining to the bulk handling of grain and rice on the farm and at the country stations in the Pacific coast area were continued. Grain and rice produced in that area are still largely handled in sacks. Considerable progress is being made in changing over from the sack to the bulk method of harvesting and handling grain and rice. The investigations completed so far show that, by handling in bulk, material savings can be made in the time, labor, and cost of producing the crop; and that further economies are effected by marketing the crop in bulk. When grain and rice are sold and delivered to the terminal markets in bulk, savings are made in that sacks need not be purchased, less labor is required, and weighing and inspection charges are less than for sacked grain. The smutting charges for smutty wheat in bulk are less than for smutty wheat in sacks. Grain can be loaded into and unloaded from railroad cars and elevators at a lower cost when in bulk than when in sacks. The cost of loading export grain into ships is less for bulk grain than for sacked grain, and in addition the speed with which grain in bulk can be spouted into the vessels frequently saves heavy demurrage charges for the vessels. The agricultural engineering division of the University of California is co-operating in the bulk-handling investigations.

## GRAIN TRAFFIC FORECAST

Agricultural and industrial activity in the Middle West during the coming three months will show but little change from the level reached in the first quarter of 1929, according to the business forecasts made in Chicago, January 9, at the sixth annual meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board. The territory included in these forecasts covers the states of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, western Indiana, and northern Michigan.

In this territory in the first quarter of 1929, 1,220,164 freight cars were loaded with the 29 principal agricultural and industrial products covered by the board's report. The corresponding traffic in the first three months of this year was estimated today at 1,213,043 cars, or a reduction of six-tenths of 1 per cent.

An increased movement of products was antici-

pated in a number of lines as compared with the activity a year ago, this predicted increase amounting to 1 per cent in the movement of grain; 12 per cent for hay, straw and alfalfa; 28 per cent for fertilizers; and 30 per cent for cement. The level of business activity approximately the same as that existing a year ago was anticipated in the movement of flour and meal.

## AMERICAN GRAIN MARKET NOW INCLUDES BALTICS\*

Situated on the western frontier of Russia within a few miles of the soviet Ukraine, one of the world's greatest grain regions, Latvia and the other Baltic states have become steady purchasers of American grain. The optimism of Director Joseph Stalin, who recently informed the Russian proletariat that within three years Russia would again become one of the great grain producing countries, is not shared by the Baltic grain merchants, who closely follow the productivity of the soviet villages. They believe that the Baltic will continue to import grain for many years to come.

Last year Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania celebrated their tenth year of independence. Formerly these countries, together with the other provinces of northern Russia, were known as grain importing districts. The small quantities of rye sown were not large enough to feed the population and the staple crops in these regions were potatoes, flax and cabbage.

## RUSSIA'S BUSINESS SUFFERS

Russia, in prerevolution days, not only grew enough grain to satisfy her own requirements but had a large surplus for export to Europe. Every year saw hundreds of cargoes of grain shipped from Black Sea ports and also from Libau and Windau on the Baltic. In Konenigsberg and Danzig are large mills which formerly converted this grain into the various grades of flour demanded by European communities, and the East Prussians, by mixing their inferior grade with the better quality wheat and rye from the fabulously rich black soil district of the Ukraine, made large profits. This business is now dead. The elevators on the Baltic which used to store Russian grain are now utilized by importers of American grain. All of northern Europe, including Germany, is eating American bread.

Of the three new Baltic states, Latvia is the largest importer of American grain. During a period of three years Latvian imports have been as follows:

|                       | 1926   | 1927   | 1928   |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Rye, in tons .....    | 51,997 | 53,763 | 28,907 |
| Wheat, in tons .....  | 42,530 | 46,053 | 11,814 |
| Oats, in tons .....   | 6,015  | 12,923 | 6,380  |
| Barley, in tons ..... | 3,105  | 3,214  | 10,639 |

The decrease in imports in 1928 is the result of a crop failure and the impoverishment of the peasantry, who were unable to buy bread and who had to subsist largely on potatoes during the winter.

## HARVEST IS GOOD

Although the harvest has been exceptionally good this season grain imports may even be increased, for Latvia is rapidly becoming a dairying country and the peasants, who sowed large areas in wheat and rye during the first five years of the country's independence, are now increasing their livestock and growing more fodder. The ministers of agriculture of all three Baltic states are teaching the peasants that they can get more money out of an acre of land with a few cows grazing on it than they can by raising grain. Agricultural experts therefore expect that grain imports will increase in the future.

Whether or not America will continue to supply northern Europe with grain depends to a large extent upon Poland, which is now seeking to capture this market by paying her farmers a premium on all grain and flour exported. According to a report of the Union of Polish Agricultural Organizations the government will begin to pay premiums on November 16 and they estimate that Poland will export 250,000 tons this year. The premiums average between 45 cents and 60 cents for each 200 pounds of grain and \$1.20 for 200 pounds of flour.

\*Taken from the *Chicago Tribune* of December 2, 1929; written by Donald Day, staff correspondent.



## NEWS LETTERS

## MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

THE last month of the year past failed to carry any very cheerful reports for the Milwaukee grain trade, there being rather decisive declines in the offerings of almost all of the grains. Take corn, for instance. Here the supply for December proved to be only 2,575,000 bushels as compared with a supply of 3,523,000 bushels for the corresponding month a year ago. Milwaukee grain men had looked for an enormous corn business this winter and December fails to start off very well in this line. The biggest disappointment, however, was the big slump in the oats trade for December with a supply as reported by Harry A. Plumb, secretary, of only 254,000 bushels as compared with receipts of 728,000 bushels for the corresponding month a year ago. The two minor grains, however, rye and wheat, managed to show up with some gains which were, however, relatively unimportant when set off against the big declines in oats and corn and the smaller slump in barley.

Milwaukee bids fair to add to its shipping facilities materially with important aid for the grain trade of the city if the new alignment of railroads as proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission is definitely approved. The new road which will enter the city of Milwaukee by this plan is the merger of the Wabash and the allied companies. The merger of the Wabash road would take in such companies as the Ann Arbor lines and the Seaboard Airline. The proposal calls for a large car ferry line to connect Milwaukee with Muskegon. The route from Muskegon would go direct to the eastern seaboard and thus add another great trunk line to the assets of Milwaukee.

According to the preliminary figures on the receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the entire year, the report shows that this city has had an excellent year in the grain trade despite the relatively poor showing that was made for the month of December. This report indicates that the receipts for 1929 were in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bushels more than for the entire year of 1928. These figures show that for the entire year the receipts of grain at Milwaukee were better than 46,620,000 bushels of which corn and oats provide the great bulk of the total. The officials of the grain board were delighted with the showing also because the total of all grain received at Milwaukee for the past year was about 1,500,000 bushels above the five-year average as compiled by the chamber of commerce.

More than one-third of the total shipments, or approximately 12,681,000 bushels, of grain went out by way of Lake Michigan. This was an increase of more than 1,500,000 bushels over the total lake shipments for the preceding year. There were also about 500,000 bushels above the average for the last four years.

Milwaukee grain traders declare that there are large crops of grain still back in the country and that with the small corn receipts in December, that there should be largely increased offerings of grains in the next two or three months. Milwaukee still looms as one of the most popular corn markets in the United States and also as a very important oats and barley center, so that the winter business in all lines of grain business should set a very high level, judging from all present indications.

Secretary Plumb of the Milwaukee chamber declares that the future prospects of the grain trade are somewhat clouded by the uncertainties as to what part the farm board will play in the grain business in the coming year and also due to the effect that the United States activity will have on the present methods of grain distribution and grain marketing. It is very evident, Mr. Plumb states, that some of the marketing machinery as now constituted will be replaced by a system of selling which will be backed by United States funds and

backed also by the power of the Government. "The farm board plan is, at best, an experiment," Mr. Plumb declared, "and there are those who believe that it will fail in the end. Whatever the outcome may be, it would be quite futile to venture any comment on the future of the trade, or the prospects beyond the present time."

At last the rate on grain financing is starting to come down a little. The rate of interest for the month of January has been determined by the finance committee at 6½ per cent for the present month. This is a reduction from the 7 per cent which has prevailed for a long time. In general, money rates in Milwaukee have been reduced very little. This is one of the few symptoms of lower rates which should be coming along.

The supply of grain stored at Milwaukee is setting some high figures for quite a period of time with the early January statement indicating that more than 6,360,000 bushels of grain are on hand at the opening of the month of January. There is still some capacity in Milwaukee elevators, but seldom have stocks been as large as this.

The city has not yet decided fully to purchase land for the enlarged harbor for a cost of \$5,000,000 from the Illinois Steel Company. The deal for the land was all made by the city real estate appraisers and the terms were agreed upon—a payment of \$1,500,000 in cash and the balance to be paid over a period of years at the rate of \$500,000 a year. The harbor commission is very strong for the purchase and the general desire of the city is to buy it. But the great stumbling block is that of the financing, what with the city up to its neck in debt and having a hard time to take care of many other development and improvement projects. The harbor commissioners pointed out that the city had agreed to spend \$500,000 a year in improving the harbor in return for the Federal Government spending \$2,500,000 on the breakwater. It was pointed out that the city has not lived up to its contract and is now about \$2,000,000 behind on keeping its promise. By buying the Illinois Steel tract, this deficiency would be more than made up.

## INDIANAPOLIS

H. M. RUDEAUX - CORRESPONDENT

CORN constitutes the bulk of business at present in this market, although arrivals and receipts have been a disappointment. Indiana corn is not up to the standard owing to excess moisture. Arrivals from Illinois are very light, although the quality of corn from that section is very good. In fact, it is superior to the present movement of Indiana corn. The weather has had a lot to do with the movement and the condition. There has been an unusual amount of rain recently which prevented farmers from hauling their corn to the elevators causing a light movement. White corn seems to have more moisture content than the Yellow variety, and the amount of low-grade corn is above the average. The demand is fair, however, and receipts are readily disposed of.

The demand for oats is very poor, and unless they are of top grade and heavy in weight, are not so easily disposed of. It is reported that a large portion of the oats grown in Indiana are being held on the farms and being ground for feeding purposes.

Twenty-nine members of the Indianapolis Board of Trade attended the dinner of the organization on Monday night, January 6, in the Board of Trade Building. General business was discussed in the meeting which followed the dinner. E. M. Elliott, vice-president, was in charge.

The demand for wheat is unusually quiet, and only a few scattered cars come straggling in. Wheat of good quality has been finding a ready sale, but there should be a greater demand according to elevator men, and the visible supply has become

burdensome. The growing crop looks good, but is about 25 per cent below normal acreage. The demand for all grain lacks "pep" and inquiry is rather indifferent.

A five-year lease of two two-story brick buildings at Kentucky and Oliver Avenues was announced recently by I. H. Hull, general manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation Purchasing Department, Inc. One building will house the lubricating oil compounding department of the organization and the other will be used as a service department for Indiana farmers. Both structures are being remodeled. The lease took effect immediately. A full line of feeds, seeds, coal, fertilizer, twine and other products handled by the purchasing department will be kept in the service unit. Space in the buildings may be utilized by local units of the farm bureau, it was said.

A second disastrous fire on Sunday, January 6, destroyed the offices and warehouse of the Fuller Coal & Feed Company, at Tipton, Ind., with a loss estimated at more than \$5,000. Fanned by a stiff wind and fed by a quantity of hay and straw, the blaze gained such headway that the buildings were destroyed before it was brought under control.

Incorporation papers for a \$500,000 Indiana elevator corporation were filed with the secretary of state December 27. The firm will be known as the Central States Elevator Corporation and will be sponsored by the Central States Grain Association. Offices will be maintained in headquarters of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation in the Lemcke Building. The corporation will acquire and operate elevator, storing and shipping equipment in various points throughout the state, where county units of the Indiana Farm Bureau are unable to acquire them. The firm will handle grain for the Central States Grain Association and also for local units of the farm bureau. The Central States Grain Association is the successor to the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association, which formally operated the Indiana wheat pool. There are approximately 19,000 participating members. It is affiliated with the National Grain Corporation, sponsored by the Federal Farm Board. Incorporating directors include the directors of the grain association. They are Frank Arn of Montezuma, Oliver Little of Terre Haute, B. B. Benner of Mays, Charles L. Scott of Grayville, Ill., William H. Gray of Fulton, J. W. Gwaltney of Poseyville, W. T. Martindale of Wilkinson, M. B. Jones of Liberty, Norman E. Parsons of Danville, William Pruessner of Decker, Guy Cantwell of Gosport, and L. K. Wykoff of Valparaiso.

Roberts & Hall, brokers, who had offices at 202 Board of Trade Building, have closed their doors by order of the court. The petition seeking a receiver set forth that the cause of the action was based upon alleged misconduct of an employee. The firm has been suspended by the stock exchanges of which it was a member.

The demand for top grades of hay is very good, but it appears that there is only a limited amount to offer. The adverse weather during the hay harvest practically ruined 90 per cent of the hay in Indiana. Little hay was harvested without rain, and the majority was well drenched while in the window causing it to discolor, and giving it a musty odor. Clover was entirely ruined and little is available. Shippers are hesitating to accept present offers for their choice grades of hay, and the market is gaining strength. Offers are higher at present than at any time during this crop movement.

Sixteen years ago when a Winchester, Ind., bank offered prizes to farmers who would engage in a contest to see how much corn could be grown on five-acre plots there were 34 contestants. Later Purdue University took over the direction of the competition and every year it attracts much attention. This year 709 farmers in 74 counties tried for first honors, which were won by C. C. VanHoy, Logansport, with an average yield of 130.87 bushels to the acre. Q. H. Stevens, Oakland City, was a close second, with a yield of 130.79 bushels. One hundred and five growers in 35 counties produced an average of more than 100 bushels which is a better record than any other state has been able to show this year. Thus Indiana not only grows the best corn grown



but the largest amount to the acre. In this year's contest were 165 farmers whose average yields were between 85 and 100 bushels, and 194 with averages from 75 to 85 bushels. M. P. Pence, who checked the yields for Purdue University, says that ideal weather for corn production was not found in Indiana during the growing season and this had a tendency to reduce the yields. The record of 152.53 bushels to the acre made by Harry Ayler, of Jefferson County, in 1927, was not closely approached this year or last, but the yields shown were worth the effort and indicate that Indiana, with an average yield far below the figures shown by the five-acre contestants, can raise its corn yield in the years to come.

\* \* \*

Millfeeds are moving and the demand is very disappointing. New Soft corn is given as the reason for the slump in demand, and little is hoped for until new Soft corn is well out of the way. Mills report some accumulation and burdensome stocks on hand.

\* \* \*

At a meeting, Thursday, December 19, of district directors of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., L. L. Needler, Marion, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the organization for the next two years and the board, ratifying elections of the November convention of the bureau, elected William H. Settle, president, and other executive officers for two-year term also. Mr. Settle was elected for a one-year term at the state convention in November. Lewis Taylor, of Newburg, was elected first vice-president, and Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Otterbein, as second vice-president. Following out the provisions of the new articles of incorporation adopted in November, the directors made the selections effective for 1930 and 1931 and then reappointed Mr. Needler for a corresponding term. The present Executive Committee, composed of Mr. Settle, James B. Cummins, Portland, and Everett Hunt, Richmond, was re-elected for a one-year term.

## BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

GRAIN in winter storage vessels and elevators continues its gradual seasonal decline as cargoes are unloaded and shipments are made to the eastern seaboard and absorbed by flour millers. Early this month there were 47,675,609 bushels afloat and in elevator storage of which 22,409,878 bushels were in elevators and 25,265,731 bushels were afloat in the Buffalo harbor. Figures compiled by the Buffalo Corn Exchange as of the close of business January 4 showed grain in port as follows:

| Elevated grain: |                     |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Grain—          |                     |                     |
| Wheat .....     | American. 8,528,291 | Canadian. 7,890,020 |
| Corn .....      | 992,842             | .....               |
| Oats .....      | 2,478,047           | 253,768             |
| Barley .....    | 407,000             | 1,230,333           |
| Rye .....       | 371,237             | 263,340             |
| Grain afloat—   |                     |                     |
| Wheat .....     | 10,456,874          | 12,555,173          |
| Oats .....      | 383,449             | .....               |
| Barley .....    | 556,392             | 1,071,263           |
| Rye .....       | 232,500             | .....               |

\* \* \*

Leading figures in the grain, elevator, and milling trades of Buffalo participated in the annual New Year's party staged on the floor of the Buffalo Corn Exchange. C. C. Lewis, president of the corn ex-

of the exchange where a luncheon later was served included George J. Rammacher of the Iron Elevator; J. J. Rammacher, Norman MacPherson and Carl Mischka of the Eastern Grain Corporation, James MacKerracker of the Superior Elevator; Dan Sprissler of the Atlas; George Martin of the American; Milton Witlig of the Lake & Rail; Harold Abel and Jack Meagher of the Marine; George McDonald of the Dakota-Eastern; Godfrey Morgan of the Kellogg; Frank Stuhl, Harry Wilson of the Pool Terminal; and Thomas P. Maloney of the Grange League Federation.

\* \* \*

The Patterson Steamship Company's grain carrier, *Sarniadoc*, which went ashore in Lake Ontario off Main Duck Island, 50 miles from Kingston, Ont., has had most of her cargo lightered. It carried 127,000 bushels. The ship was on its last down-bound trip of the season.

\* \* \*

Melbourne C. (Bob) Burns, president of the Traders' Feed & Grain Company, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, was elected first vice-president of the Transportation Club of Buffalo for 1930 at the annual meeting of the organization. Mr. Burns also was designated chairman of the House and Entertainment Committee. James B. Stever, traffic manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills



GREAT LAKES GRAIN VESSELS WITH GRAIN STORED ABOARD

Company, was chosen chairman of the Membership Committee of the club.

\* \* \*

Federal Judge John R. Hazel in United States District Court has handed down a decision in favor of the 19 grain carriers held up at the Soo during the big ice blockade in December, 1927. The civil action brought in Federal court by the steamship owners against western grain shippers and elevator interests was instituted to collect for freight bills when the boats had to hold the grain cargoes throughout the winter months. The grain owners refused to pay the freight charges, claiming the boats had failed to fulfill their contracts.



PANORAMA OF 17 GREAT LAKES GRAIN CARRIERS BEHIND BUFFALO BREAKWALL

change, reports it was one of the most lively parties ever held by the allied trades. On the arrangements committee with Mr. Lewis were H. E. Tweeden, president of the Buffalo Flour Club; Melbourne C. Burns, E. B. Collard, J. B. Stouten, George B. Wood, H. C. Elwood, John J. Rammacher, F. L. Frost and Charles T. Doorty. Elevator men noted on the floor

A decision concerning the possible abandonment of the Buffalo office of the Transmarine Corporation, subsidiary of the Submarine Boat Corporation, which passed into the hands of receivers in New York, early this month, is expected shortly. The company operates a large fleet of grain-carrying barges on the New York state waterways.

The steamer *Lemoyne* established a new world's loading record on one of its last trips of the season to Fort William when more than 500,000 bushels of grain were placed aboard in 210 minutes, according to figures just revealed covering highlights of the Great Lakes grain season for 1929. This was a loading rate of 2,381 bushels per minute, a rate of 142,860 bushels per hour, or 4,286 net tons per hour. The steamer then was trimmed with 50,069 bushels, which operation required 45 minutes, making in all 550,069 bushels loaded onto the *Lemoyne* in 255 minutes and at the rate of 129,420 bushels per hour.

\* \* \*

Albert Nowak, one of the outstanding leaders in the flour and feed milling industry in Buffalo, died last month at the age of 76 years. He was one of the founders and first president of the Nowak Milling Company, which also operated a mill at Hammond, Ind.

\* \* \*

Several leading factors in the grain and elevator trade in Buffalo have forsaken their offices for the sunshine of Florida and southern California. The exodus from Buffalo started late in December and reached its peak early this month. "He won't be back for at least two months," is the response of clerks and secretaries when inquiries are asked about their bosses.

## PEORIA

IVAN L. REVEAL CORRESPONDENT

INCORPORATION papers have been issued by the secretary of state to the Charles Weinstein Milling Company, 519 North Water Street, Peoria. Capitalization consists of \$45,000 in preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Incorporators are Charles and Renetta Weinstein and Paul Litherland. The incorporation marks the reorganization of a company of the same name which had been in operation here for the past three years in the manufacture of mill feeds and the jobbing of feeds, flour, and salt.

\* \* \*

Grain dealers of the military tract district in a meeting held last month in Macomb, Ill., made plans for meetings to be held once a month in Macomb at which problems of the industry would be discussed. E. M. Pratt of Roseville, was in charge of the meeting. The district extends north from Vermont and Rushville to Monmouth and Galesburg, and west from Canton to the Mississippi River.

\* \* \*

Louis Mueller, president of the Mueller Grain Company, members of the Peoria Board of Trade, was the first Peorian to secure a city automobile license plate for 1930. Mr. Mueller, who was mayor of Peoria when the city license tax was passed early in 1929, had plates No. 1 and 2, and secured them again for 1930.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Maria H. Miles, wife of Philo B. Miles of Peoria, died on December 24. Funeral services were held on December 27 at the family residence with the Rev. Robert Lee Logan, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, of which she had long been a member, officiating. Mrs. Miles is survived by her husband, Philo B. Miles, senior partner of the Peoria Board of Trade firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles, and oldest past president of the Peoria Board of Trade; one son, William S. Miles, also in the grain brokerage business; a daughter, Mrs. Frederick M. Birks, and a grandson, William S. Miles, Jr., all of Peoria.

\* \* \*

John Strickfadden of Groveland, Ill., has been elected president of the Pekin Farmers Grain Company, to succeed L. L. Preston of Pekin who died recently. Mr. Strickfadden has been active in the affairs of the company since its organization. Other officers who were elected at the annual meeting are W. D. Powell of Mapleton, vice president; Dan Strickfadden of Groveland, secretary and Ed Schrock of Elm Grove, treasurer. The annual financial statement of the company showed current assets of \$25,645.64 including \$16,370.14 in cash. The fixed assets are lots valued at \$400, elevator building, machinery and improvements valued at \$17,577.66, giving total assets of \$47,223.30. A depreciation of \$3,960.98 was taken on the improvements for 1929. Liabilities amount to \$8,702.52, leaving a net worth of \$38,520.78.

\* \* \*

Oats continue to occupy the majority of the storage room in Peoria, with 1,156,804 bushels in storage for the week ending January 4, as compared to 1,160,160 bushels in the two previous weeks and 643,385 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. Receipts of oats during the week



were 100,800 bushels, for the previous week 57,600 bushels and for the week one year ago, 1,200 bushels. Shipments of oats were 90,000 bushels for the week, 45,000 during the previous week and 126,100 bushels for the week one year ago.

A heavy movement of corn into the Peoria market during the latter part of December with only a normal consumption by local millers and industries resulted in heavier stocks in the elevators and a slight drag in the market in several trade sessions. For the week ending January 4, there were 99,837 bushels of corn in storage in Peoria elevators, as compared to 95,742 bushels at the end of the previous week and 27,232 bushels for the corresponding week one year ago. Receipts of corn for the week were 853,000 bushels as compared to 651,700 bushels in the previous week and 628,700 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. Shipments of corn for the week were 444,150 bushels, for the previous week 202,000 bushels and for the week one year ago 345,300 bushels.

## LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

**D**EMAND for grain has been quite fair since the opening of the new year can conditions appear promising. Grain men report that corn has been in very fair demand, moving largely to feed manufacturers. Wheat has been slow all through the present crop year, with flour mills far from busy, resulting in small production of mill feed, strong demand, and good prices, also aiding the manufacturers of feeds.

As a result of light consumption of wheat the grain storage houses have larger supplies of long storage wheat in hand at this time than is normally the case, as the millers have let it stay on storage, not having any immediate need of it. Grain jobbers report that other than an occasional car of wheat moving to some small mill, there hasn't been much movement in wheat.

The distilling business has accounted for a fair number of cars of corn, some rye, and of course barley malt. The consumption is in two plants at Louisville, the R. E. Wathen & Co., division of American Medicinal Spirits Corporation; the Ph. Stitzel Distilling Company, and a third plant, Louisville-owned, but located at Owensboro, Ky., the Glenmore Distilling Company. The Stitzel plant is making up whisky for three or four different companies. The Wathen plant is making up for a number of individual distilling concerns which were merged into the American. About 30,000 barrels or more of bourbon whisky are being produced. Larger production is the outlook for next year. Production will be completed in 60 to 90 days, it is said, as but 2,000,000 gallons, or about 40,000 barrels, will be made all told, of which about 10,000 barrels of rye whisky will be produced in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The 1929 corn crop is said to be about as wet a crop of corn as has ever been experienced. Some of the early corn weighed 50 to 52 pounds to the bushel, and ran as low as 21 per cent moisture. However, corn is now coming in that weighs but 44 to 45 pounds and which is 22 to 29 per cent moisture. One elevator man reported that he was drying three cars which showed: 46½ pounds, 29 per cent moisture; 48.3 pounds, 27.2 moisture; and 49 pounds, 24.4 moisture. It is reported that the early zero weather in December froze corn in shock in the country and has resulted in lots of off-grade corn. High moisture content corn is coming from all sections, it has been reported. Jobbers are of the opinion that farmers have been shipping their poorer grain and holding back their better grain, although reports have been received of corn heating and smoking in cribs on the farm. As one elevator man remarked: "It looks like a universally bad crop of corn. I also have noticed from newspaper reports that there isn't much good corn for seed use on the farms, and that indications point to larger than usual sales of seed corn this spring for planting purposes, due to farmers not having good stock of their own to plant."

Ed Scherer, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Company, reported that January business had opened somewhat better than had been expected, movement having been principally to feed manufacturers, who are getting a good run of business on dairy, horse, and poultry feeds principally, but with some hog and sheep feed in movement.

Resumption of operation of Louisville distilleries has not had much effect on feed, as these plants have arranged to dry their slop and are shipping the dried product in carlots to northern feed mills,

other than thin slop that is being sold at 5 to 10 cents a barrel, at plant. No thick slop is being offered for sale here, nor is the dried product. Allied Mills, of Chicago, is getting the bulk of the production.

C. A. Villier, of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, remarked that movement in and out, other than corn to be dried, was dull, but that the company was about to capacity on long-time storage, principally in wheat.

Jim Giden & Co., Lexington, to handle coal, feed and building supplies, has been incorporated by J. C. Giden, O. B. Keller and F. R. Hisle.

A large oil painting of the late Charles T. Ballard, former president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., and former president of the board of trade, has recently been presented to the board by Mrs. Ballard, it to take its place alongside of several other previous board presidents, a number of whom are dead.

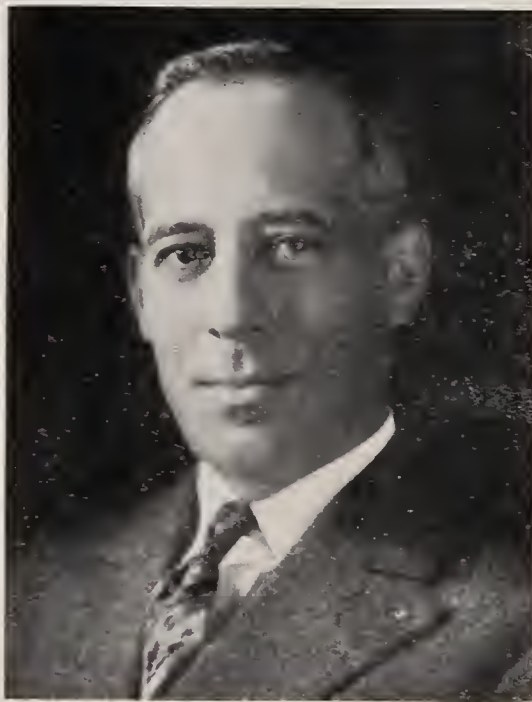
Dr. David C. Morton, in a recent newspaper article discussing the 1930 outlook, held that it would be largely a test of activities of the Federal Farm Board.

## ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT - CORRESPONDENT

**F**OR the first time in its history the St. Louis Merchants Exchange celebrated Christmas Day by installing a large Christmas tree in the center of the trading floor. The tree was profusely decorated with lights and ornaments. The exchange was entertained with carol singers and on December 24, the day before Christmas, one of the members acting as Santa Claus distributed presents to all the members and were entertained by the Merchants Exchange Carol Society, their efforts being broadcast over station KMOX.

The subject of this sketch, H. P. Nelson, is one of the younger members of the merchants exchange, being 40 years of age. He was born at



H. P. NELSON

Kirkwood, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis. As a boy he worked for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as a clerk, later securing employment with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company in the general office and later in the general office of the Wabash Railroad Company. While with the Wabash Railroad Company in the performance of his duties he became acquainted with the Langenberg Brothers Grain Company, who were attracted to him by his affable manner and attention to his duties. In 1920 they offered him a position in their office which he accepted.

After working several years in the general office of the grain firm, learning the inside of the business, he was given a position as a salesman on the merchants exchange floor. He obtained a membership on December 7, 1926, and later became a stockholder in the Langenberg Bros. Grain Company which was given him in recognition of his service and ability that was developed. Mr. Nelson is in charge of the coarse grain department, handling

corn and oats and has been more than successful in this work.

He is recognized as a good judge of corn and oats and also as a user of sound judgment as a salesman. His knowledge of transportation matters, railroad rates, has added to his success as a grain salesman. He is polite, alert and always on the job. Mr. Nelson is married and has one child, a daughter, now 16 years old. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Alhambra Grotto, also attends the Lutheran Church. He is athletically inclined and his hobby is baseball. While with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad he was captain of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas uniformed team playing in the Municipal League. He is also fond of golf and is a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange Bowling Team. Mr. Nelson is well liked on the floor of the merchants exchange and his future success is assured. He has been a member of the board of transportation of the merchants exchange.

Firman DeLoge departed this life on December 17, 1929. Mr. DeLoge was one of the older members of the merchants exchange becoming a member in 1873, and until a month before his death he was actively engaged in business, being president of the DeLoge Consolidated Lead Company.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Mary A. Samuel who died on December 24 as a result of a paralytic stroke. Her husband Edward E. Samuel, was one of the pioneer merchants of this market and she is survived by her son, Aderton, who is president of the Orthwein Grain Company of this city, another son, Webster Samuel, and a daughter, Miss Amelia Samuel, and a brother, William T. Aderton, and a sister, Mrs. Bella Kirkbride. Interment was in the Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The new Burlington Elevator started operation on December 30, when it unloaded one car of grain. On the thirty-first, it unloaded four cars and since that time has been in regular operation, averaging from 25 to 30 cars per day.

Woodson K. Woods, Jr. was married on January 11, 1930, to Miss Dorothy A. Ladd at the Second Baptist Church. Mr. Woods is a son of Woodson K. Woods, Sr., vice-president of the Ralston Purina Company, among the largest feed manufacturers in the United States. Mr. Woods, Jr. is a grain buyer for the Ralston Purina Company on the floor of the merchants exchange.

Jacob Schriener, president of the Schriener Grain Company of this city, met with an unfortunate accident recently in coming down the steps of his home. He fell on the sleet and ice and broke his left arm between the elbow and shoulder. Mr. Schriener is one of the oldest members of this exchange and has four sons who are members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Schriener in his misfortune.

## NEW YORK

C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

**D**EVELOPMENTS in the securities market on the produce exchange confirmed the optimistic opinions expressed by many members early in December for in spite of the time-honored "holiday spirit" which served to restrict business in many other markets, the members were greatly pleased to learn that the anniversary month of the securities market established a new record, the total sales being 2,864,333 shares, which compared with the previous monthly record of 2,708,220 shares established in last October.

Edward T. Buckley, associated with the Cargill Grain Company, Inc., was among the applicants admitted to membership in the produce exchange at the first 1930 meeting of the board of managers.

The Bunge North American Grain Corporation recently issued a notice to the effect that Frederick L. Oettinger, who has lately acted as one of their representatives on the floor of the produce exchange, will no longer serve in that capacity, having been transferred to Winnipeg. As assistant manager of that office he will co-operate with Jacob Ostrowsky who was also a prominent figure in the grain trade on 'Change for a number of years.

Individuals and representatives of firms engaged in the handling of stocks and bonds of all kinds continue to manifest eagerness to participate in the growing business in the securities market on the produce exchange and five of the applications now



posted on the bulletin boards are from such interests: Peter F. Craig of Peter R. Lawson & Co.; William M. Wright of Wright, Slade & Co.; Ferdinand F. Jelke of Frazier, Jelke & Co.; Homer W. Orvis of Orvis Bros. & Co. who already have two memberships; and Edward Newman.

\* \* \*

R. O. Cromwell, well-known grain crop expert with Lamson Bros. & Co., leading commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit to the firm's produce exchange office last month. Being on his way home from an extensive investigation of crop conditions in Argentina, his opinions were eagerly sought by members of the local grain trade.

\* \* \*

John A. Hamilton, who has been connected with the grain trade on the produce exchange for about 26 years and for the past eight years with the local office of James E. Bennett & Co., became manager of that office on January 1, succeeding Henry Leverich, who had held the position for over six years.

\* \* \*

Thomas J. Sweeney, representative of the International Provision Company, was elected to membership in the produce exchange early in January.

\* \* \*

Trading in tickets of membership in the produce exchange was quiet during the past month and the market again developed a somewhat steadier tone after an early period of easiness. The latter was evidently due to the settling up of several estates following the death of members. Later demand from investment houses improved because of the well-sustained activity in the securities market. Regular tickets which were in demand a month ago at \$11,500 fell to \$8,500 and later sold at \$8,700, while associate tickets which were nominally \$8,500 to \$9,000 sagged to a nominal basis of about \$5,600 and were later quoted at \$6,000.

\* \* \*

Members of the exchange bowling league were somewhat less faithful in their attendance at the regular Thursday night sessions during the past month, possibly because of rather poor weather and other attractions incident to the holidays. However, a number of excellent scores were recorded. B. V. McKinney led the race for actual score prizes with 225 while A. F. Therrien was again "on deck" with 212, followed by F. J. Bomm with 203 and E. S. Galloway with 202. Charles Lambert with 235 won a prize for best score plus handicap. Other good scores were: Brendel, 212; Hoey, 211, 210, 201; Trafton, 205; Dahl, 201.

\* \* \*

The board of managers of the produce exchange is still kept busy considering applications for membership from representatives of firms desiring to do business in the Securities Market. At their early January meeting they admitted the following applicants: Clarence F. Avery of Gould, Avery & Co.; Robert V. Nehrbus of Parrish & Co.; Barnett A. Sachs of Graham & Moore; and Thomas S. Matimore.

\* \* \*

Harry W. Gladwin, who is one of the veterans in the flour trade on the produce exchange, having started in business over 35 years ago with the pioneer house of Holt & Co., became associated on the first of the year with Harry E. White & Co., mill agents.

\* \* \*

Announcement of the death of James Myers Martin on January 6 evoked general expressions of regret among members of the produce exchange. He had been a member for about 40 years, but had been active principally in the stock market, being associated with the firm of Bradley & Co. and a member of the New York Stock Exchange also for many years. He was 70 years of age and passed away at his home in Garden City, Long Island, after an illness of about two months. His brothers, William H. Martin and Alfred T. Martin, are also members of the produce exchange as well as of the Chicago Board of Trade.

\* \* \*

Members of the New York Produce Exchange, and especially those identified with the securities market, celebrated the first anniversary of that department by a banquet at the Central Park Casino on December 19. The large banquet hall was filled to its maximum capacity of about 250 and the affair was a huge success in every way. The principal speaker of the evening was President William Beatty of the exchange who said among other things that the necessity for the market had been proven and its success assured. He expressed the opinion that the volume of business will continue to increase and the market will be of growing importance in the economic world. He pointed out that the new market had been opened in response to a demand for a third public securities exchange in New York which came from the public, from bankers, brokers, security holders, and from the former attorney-general of the state of New York. He stated that the board of managers was highly gratified with the first year's operations, the ap-

proximate volume of trading being 18,000,000 shares, of which more than 13,000,000 shares were cleared through the exchange's clearing house, having a total dollar value in excess of \$288,000,000. He also said that while the market is equipped with all the latest and most modern trading devices, the prospect for further expansion of business was considered so bright that the officials were considering furnishing additional floor space and facilities.

\* \* \*

Alexander J. McDonnell, trader in the securities market on the New York Produce Exchange, who recently resigned his associate membership, has made application for admission to regular membership.

\* \* \*

Members of the produce exchange were deeply pained to hear of the death of Edward R. Carhart on January 7 although they had known that he had been in rather poor health for several years as a result of being struck by an automobile. Mr. Carhart, who was 66 years of age, joined the exchange in 1883 as representative of the old provision house of E. H. Dougherty & Co., but later became interested in banking, being connected with the Battery Park National Bank. He had always taken an active part in the affairs of the exchange, serving as vice-president in 1908-1910, as president in 1910-1912, and as treasurer from 1914 to 1924. He also served as a member of the board of managers and as a trustee of the gratuity fund.

\* \* \*

The death was announced on the produce exchange last month of Charles H. Georgi, aged 57 years, president of Ellerman's Wilson Line, operators of a fleet of freight ships to many ports. Mr. Georgi, who was born in this city, was active in foreign trade affairs since boyhood, being identified with the shipping industry for nearly 45 years. For over 25 years he was with the Royal Mail Lines, being freight manager when he severed that connection eight years ago. Funeral services were conducted by the Masonic Order, Mr. Georgi being a member of Kismet Temple of Brooklyn, a past master of Polar Star Lodge, and a past Grand Steward of the New York State Grand Lodge. He was also a member of the board of governors of New York Elks Lodge No. 1.

\* \* \*

The death was announced of Adam D. Pultz on the produce exchange on December 12. Mr. Pultz, who was 83 years of age, was well known in grain circles for many years and at the time of his death was vice-president of the International Elevating Company with which he had been connected for about 15 years.

## MINNEAPOLIS

ALBERT W. MORSE CORRESPONDENT

A PECULIARITY of the wheat marketing during the late months of last year was the fact that the peak was in the month of August, instead of in September or October, as has been the case in the past. The heavy storage carried over from the crop the year before influenced this, and other causes may be given as the earlier harvesting, and the more general use of combines.

\* \* \*

On the night of December 12 an explosion and a fire destroyed the work house of the Sterling Grain Company, but before the end of the month it was announced that the old building would be



WHERE STERLING PLANT WILL BE REBUILT

replaced by the middle of the summer by a fire-proof house. Crews are busily removing grain from some of the tanks, and are about ready to

begin the important task of excavating.

\* \* \*

Benjamin B. Sheffield retired as president of Commander-Larabee Corporation, effective January 1, and was succeeded by William H. Sudduth, formerly vice-president. Mr. Sheffield announced that he wished to give more of his attention to his other interests.

## KANSAS CITY

KENNETH FORCE CORRESPONDENT

A TECHNICAL formula for handling grain-car distribution did not meet with approval at the annual session of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board here. The formula rejected was in the form of a code proposed for adoption to replace a code used since 1923 and made obsolete by the advent of the combine-harvester. When the matter was first brought up on the floor of the meeting, shippers revealed that they had not been able to agree on the code. Governor Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, chairman of the shippers' meeting, was asked to name a committee to revise and submit a code of simpler form.

\* \* \*

Total wheat receipts for the year in Kansas City were 95,000,000 bushels, less than those in 1928, but the third largest on record. The record of 110,000,000 bushels was established in 1921. Compared with 1927 there was a 5,500,000-bushel increase.

A feature of the year's marketing was the exceptional manner in which the near record movement of wheat was handled in July when the storage space here was already taxed with a large carryover from the 1928 crop. The July run totaled over 35,000,000 bushels, only 500,000 bushels under the record for one month made in the same month 1928.

\* \* \*

An experienced grain dealer in Kansas City or the adjacent territory is being sought by the Farmers National Grain Corporation as its representative on the Kansas City market. Until such a man is found the three co-operative marketing associations now operating at Kansas City will be used as its representatives. Elevators will be acquired at Kansas City and other terminal points, by contract, to handle the co-operative's grain, through lease and direct operation, or by purchase or the building new elevators.

\* \* \*

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in Kansas City, January 7, said that the fundamental need of agriculture right now is organization. It must be organized to receive the benefits of any plan worked out, he believes. "The farm board," he declared, "is starting from scratch to develop its program. The agricultural marketing act called for the building of co-operative marketing associations of farmers. That was about all the board had to go on. It is now proceeding upon a program for drawing those widely scattered co-operative associations into national groups built upon the various farm commodities.

"If 75 per cent of the farmers of the country were organized, they could largely determine their production, the flow of their products to market, and the price at which the products sold." Secretary Hyde believes large savings are possible to farmers in cutting down marketing costs. He mentioned the wide spread between farm prices of many commodities and retail prices. Surplus control, he said, is considered by many the key to agricultural relief.

\* \* \*

The Kansas City Hay Dealers Association is not subject as an organization to the payment of Federal income taxes, the United States circuit court of appeals held December 17 in St. Louis in an opinion by Judge William S. Kenyon. A collector of internal revenue made claim for the payment of income taxes on the grounds the association was engaged in business for profit. The association paid the tax under protest then filed suit, contending the association was exempt from tax because it was a voluntary organization and not engaged in business for profit of the individual members. The appellate court ordered a refund of taxes paid.

\* \* \*

Frank A. Theis, vice-president of the board, while he and Mrs. Theis were at dinner recently were held up by bandits at their home and robbed.

\* \* \*

The annual New Year's dance was held on the trading floor of the board December 31, following the close of the market. Music was furnished and members, with their families and employees, danced for two hours.

\* \* \*

D. E. Rogers, grain-market editor of the Kansas City Journal Post, and reporter assigned to the Kan-



sas City Board of Trade for the past seven years, recently was appointed associate marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics of the Missouri Department of Agriculture. In his new position Mr. Rogers will have charge of the market news service from Kansas City for grain, hay, feed and other agricultural commodities.

\* \* \*

Kansas has the largest wheat acreage this year that it has ever had in its history according to an announcement of the state board of agriculture December 21. The farmers sowed 12,687,000 acres to wheat last fall, exceeding the previous record of 1926 by 240,000 acres. The condition was recorded as 92 per cent of normal, the highest December condition reported since the winter of 1918.

\* \* \*

Condition of Winter wheat in Missouri on December 1 was 89 per cent normal, according to a report of state board of agriculture. A total of 1,613,000 acres was seeded last fall, compared with 1,792,000 in 1928. Unfavorable plowing conditions in July and August caused a reduction. Rye was seeded on 19,000 acres for 1929 as compared with 21,000 in 1928.

\* \* \*

A bushel of prize corn of the Riley County corn yield contest, grown by Frey Brother of Manhattan, Kan., sold at public auction here January 2 for \$38,500 which is said to be the season's record price. County corn growing contests, sponsored jointly by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, county farm bureaus and the Kansas State Agricultural college, are preliminaries to the state championship contest to be run off in the farm and home week at the college at Manhattan in February.

\* \* \*

Kansas grain men who are informed about the situation, see in the proposed consolidation of railroads into eastern and western divisions, with the terminal line at the Mississippi River, a grave danger to the wheat and corn products of the state.

\* \* \*

Louis E. Wolf, assistant to W. F. Logan, supervisor of the Kansas City office of the Grain Futures Administration, has been appointed supervisor of the Portland (Ore.) and Seattle (Wash.) Boards of Trade. Mr. Wolf has been connected with the local office for three years. He left December 20, for two weeks in Washington, D. C., before taking up his duties on the Pacific Coast. Harold I. Hollister of Manhattan, Kan., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wolf in Kansas City.

\* \* \*

Marketing and storage problems were discussed at a conference between Samuel McKelvie and James C. Stone, members of the Federal Farm Board, and representatives of the Kansas grain co-operatives in Topeka, January 9. The meeting was at the request of Alexander Legge, chairman of the board.

\* \* \*

J. M. Gilchrist, vice-president of the Searle Grain Company, Winnipeg, visited the Kansas City Board of Trade, January 7, as the guest of G. A. Aylesworth. The Searle company operates approximately 350 country elevators in three western Canadian provinces.

\* \* \*

Directors of the Grain Clearing Company elected January 7 are: W. J. Memsendieck and K. G. Irons for two years and H. F. Spencer for one year. C. W. Lonsdale and E. O. Bragg were held over from last year with one more year to serve.

\* \* \*

G. Stuart Brubaker of the Stuart Brubaker Hay company was elected president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Association at the annual election of the organization January 7. George E. Curtis was elected first vice-president; D. B. Tilson, retiring president, second vice-president. Newton C. Campbell, Lloyd N. Faris, William Musterman, L. E. Fades and R. E. Huffine and F. W. Taylor were elected directors.

\* \* \*

On January 9 the Federal Farm Board presented its plan at Topeka for bringing to the Kansas wheat grower the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and ran into opposition. Two sessions which J. C. Stone, vice-chairman of the board, and S. R. McKelvie, wheat member, had with some 150 officials of Kansas Farm organizations, broke up when several of the farmers' wheat marketing organizations refused to accept the suggestions of the board.

The farm board members met with what was probably the largest convention of co-operative marketing leaders ever gathered together in the state. They presented a project for linking present Kansas wheat selling organizations up with the National Farmers Grain Corporation through a regional agency, which would act as intermediary between the national agency and the present state marketing groups. The state groups are the Farmers Union, the Equity Union, the Kansas Wheat Pool, and the Farmers Commission Company of Hutchinson.

Mr. McKelvie explained that the purpose of the regional agency was to give the 135 farmer-elevators

in the state not now affiliated with any state group an opportunity to use the facilities of the national agencies. About 400 co-operative elevators in the state already are affiliated.

Some of the co-operative groups opposed the setting up of additional facilities, pointing out that the original intention of the board was to use existing organizations in building its national program and that the existing set-up, as formulated by representatives of the co-operatives' meeting in Chicago last July, had been approved publicly by the farm board. Co-operative leaders also feared that setting up a regional agency through which local farmers' elevators could deal with the farm board's national agency, would jeopardize the integrity of their organizations. They denied that they feared for their jobs as farm organization leaders, but pointed out that the project was experimental and that they did not desire to give up what they had in the way of present organizations while the experiment was being tested.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association of Kansas, the Farmers Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson, the Farmers Union, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, the Equity Union Grain Company and the Farmers' National Equity Union, signed a resolution pointing out that the farmers' national agency already had signed up, or was in process of signing up, 19 of the large scale grain co-operatives of the country, representing practically all the grain handled co-operatively in the United States. The resolution also embodied the arguments of the co-operative leaders above.

These 19 grain co-operatives, it was estimated in the resolution, would handle through the national agency 200,000,000 bushels of the coming crop. The regional proposal, the dissenters maintained, violated the provision that the national agency would safeguard existing organizations and, in effect, eliminate such co-operatives from the field.

In presenting the resolution, farm leaders informed Mr. McKelvie it was meant merely as an expression of policy from their groups. They are sincere in opposing any move which would tend to destroy the usefulness of their organizations.



MEMBERS of the board of trade realize fully that they have a fight on their hands for their business existence, judging from the attitude of officials of the Federal Farm Board. While traders on this market are hopeful that the kinks in the trade tangle will be ironed out satisfactorily the disposition in commission house circles in the meantime is to sit tight and let the other crowd show their hands more fully. Trading in wheat futures has been curtailed sharply since the rumpus with Chairman Legge of the farm board developed. In the interim officials of the Duluth board have announced that they are watching trade developments closely, and are prepared to co-operate with other American grain exchanges in initiating any action that may be thought necessary later on. It is assumed by operators here that an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to determine the status of the Federal Farm Board, especially on the score of discrimination against the regular grain exchanges in the making of advances to growers at lower rates of interest than regular grain dealers could obtain. The head of a prominent house on the Duluth board in that connection said: "We cannot imagine how the heads of the Federal grain board can figure that they are going to be able to get away with murder. They appear to feel that the personnel of the regular grain exchanges should conclude to lay down after having built their trading organizations up to their present status after making market studies extending back about 75 years. Shippers to this and other markets are able to realize promptly and at a low cost of handling, including commissions and elevator charges. It is assumed that the law of supply and demand must govern in the end, no matter what efforts may be made by the farmers' co-operatives and their farm board backers in the way of endeavoring to hold grain off the market through the medium of loans at low rates of interest."

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The Great Northern Railroad's elevator system at Superior, operated by A. D. Thomson & Co., is proceeding with the erection of a 3,000,000-bushel unit to its storage tanks at its Elevator S. The addition will include 239 steel and concrete tanks with a storage capacity of 3,000,000 bushels of grain, being an exact counterpart of the addition completed last summer. This new construction will bring up the storage capacity of Great Northern

Elevator S to 13,000,000 bushels, making it the largest single elevator plant in the world. The piling foundation for the plant is scheduled to be completed by February 5 when the contract for the superstructure of the plant will be awarded. The new plant contract will provide for the plant's being ready for operation next season. The fact that the elevator companies at the head of the lakes appear to be prepared to spend millions of dollars in the erection of new storage facilities, is taken as evidence that the regular grain interests do not feel that they are likely to be thrown into the discard even through operations of co-operatives financed by government funds.

\* \* \*

The only outward evidence of any changes in plans by firms on this market as a result of opposition expected from the activities of the farm board so far has been afforded in the withdrawal from this market of the John Miller Grain Company. That commission company had been operating over a long term of years on the Duluth market with D. A. Willard as its representative. Mr. Willard has won a wide circle of business and personal friends on this market who learned with regret of his retirement and his intention to make his future home in Florida. Many former Duluth grain men are now residents of Florida and California.

\* \* \*

Julius H. Barnes, of the Barnes, Ames Company, was a recent visitor on the Duluth board when he took occasion to deny a statement credited to him in a Minneapolis interview to the effect that in his opinion the new farm board should make a success in handling the grain marketing situation. Mr. Barnes laid stress upon the danger of overproduction of the new season's Winter and Spring wheat crops in the event of any attempt by the farm board to embark in the effort to stabilize the market by making close up loans to growers as has been suggested by Mr. Legge. As Mr. Barnes saw it, the farm board might find it had a peck of trouble on its hands in the event of too much encouragement being given farmers to increase their areas seeded to wheat, especially in view of the present excessive American and Canadian holdings and the disposition being shown by foreigners to curtail their consumption.

\* \* \*

Grain stocks in Duluth and Superior elevators have been gaining slowly since the close of navigation and operators are feeling more sanguine regarding the probability of the trade being in position to carry along without any great difficulty until the opening of navigation next spring. The aggregate of everything in store is now over 30,800,000 bushels. Of that, 34,800,000 bushels is wheat. Commission men and elevator interests are keeping a close check-up on interior handling conditions. Their advices are generally to the effect that growers are quite ready to accept fair prices for their wheat and other grains and that a proportion of them over the Northwest are beginning to realize the futility of carrying stocks in store over long periods in hopes of perhaps pulling a few cents more out of their holdings through the exercise of patience.

\* \* \*

R. M. White, of the White Grain Company, noted with a decree of apprehension that an apparent overproduction in dairy products has forced a reduction of fully 25 per cent in butterfat quotations and that the unusually large output of eggs for the winter period has brought about lower figures in the egg market also. That, according to Mr. White, has contributed to a slackening in feeds sales for the time being. The possibility of weaker conditions coming about in the dairy products' market in view of the remarkable showings in shipments of dairy products to the eastern markets. Duluth operators feel, says Mr. White, that demand for Minnesota dairy products will become active again in due course and a stiffening up in their market is generally looked for.

The hay market here is, also around a ton easier through the list, being attributed to a falling off in demand from the lumbering interests with the withdrawal of prominent logging and woods products interests. Some of the operators figure that the woods products trade is at its low ebb now with the coming probability that a permanent supply of the quicker growing woods will be available on a large scale.

\* \* \*

Officials of the Occident Elevator Company here are banking upon heavy initial shipments of good quality Spring wheat and Durum wheat. "Millers in the East will want their wheat in store here by spring to take care of their domestic and export flour orders," said W. L. Brisley, manager of the company's Duluth office. Buyers for other eastern mills on this market are equally sanguine. It is presumed that the 3,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat shipped here from Omaha last season will be loaded out for the East shortly after the opening of navigation. In the meantime, the elevators are appreciating the storage charges being earned upon those holdings.



## GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc., Boston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of 5,000 shares. Linus C. Coggin is president and Monroe J. Lorrimer, treasurer of the concern.

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Joseph A. Morris of Boston, representing Spencer Kellogg & Sons Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., recently was elected to associate membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

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George W. Eddy, of C. F. & G. W. Eddy of Boston, died at his home in West Newton, December 7. For several years he was a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and also served as a director of the Maritime Association. The firm for many years was a leading house in the grain business of Boston and besides domestic trade, did considerable export business.

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The special committee that was appointed to consider the matter of the consolidation of New England railroads, various plans for which are now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, attended a meeting in Boston, as representatives of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, at which the question was discussed. P. E. Crowley, president of New York Central lines, stated that his attitude was that the Boston & Albany Railroad, which is leased by the New York Central, should be kept free and independent of any consolidation. This coincides with the attitude taken by the chamber of commerce and other civic organizations of Boston.

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Charles T. Snell of the Federal Elevator Company of Lockport, N. Y., who applied for active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange was duly elected.

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Transit rules, regulations and practice of the New York Central and the Lehigh Valley railroads applied to carload shipments of grain and grain products originating in the central, western, and southern territories, milled in transit, at Cayuga, N. Y., were found by the Interstate Commerce Commission as unreasonable. New transit rules and regulations have been prescribed and reparation awarded on complaint of the Beacon Milling Company, of Cayuga, N. Y.

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Boston wholesale dealers report that during last month sales of grain reached the average December volume, though the country retailers seem disposed to buy moderately. They made up for this by giving orders more frequently than usual in the winter season when they are apt to have considerable stocks. In feedstuffs, trade is of a hand-to-mouth character owing in part to the open weather. Prices are not firm though supplies are not pressed on the market. There is no Canadian feed being offered. -In chicken wheat, stocks of Durum at lake ports are small, and in consideration of this, the prices for in-transit wheat and all rail wheat are getting close together.

The stocks of grain in regular elevators at Boston, as of December 28, were as follows: Wheat, 1,982,062 bushels; oats, 7,512 bushels; rye, 1,520 bushels.

During December 9,984 bushels of barley were shipped to Liverpool and 100 tons of hay. To London 50 tons of hay were also exported.

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The receipts of hay at Boston during the month of December were 145 cars. Straw, two cars. For prime hay there was a fair demand, but for medium and low grades the trade was dull and prices easy.

The receipts of grain at Boston during the month of December, as tabulated by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 125 bushels; corn, 1,775 bushels; oats, 42,900 bushels; barley, 9,975 bushels; malt, 5,265 bushels; millfeed, 167 tons; corn meal, 1,032 barrels; oatmeal, 18,650 cases and 1,030 sacks.

\* \* \*

Among the visitors to the exchange during the month of December, outside of New England, were the following: S. J. McCaull, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. J. Lahiff, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Darblay, New York City; N. R. Fisher, Seattle, Wash.; Lt. Clement Tottoro, Lakehurst, N. J.; Chas. G. Hart, New York City.

## GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

BY GRAIN, HAY AND FEED MARKET NEWS SERVICE, U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The grain market continued unsettled during the latter part of December and early in January with prices of wheat fluctuating rather sharply from week to week. At this writing, however (the first week in January), prices of the principal grains are slightly lower than a month ago, notwithstanding

ing the fact that the market appears to have developed a somewhat firmer undertone. New corn is being marketed in larger quantities but the quality is rather low because of excessive moisture. Demand has been sufficiently active to absorb most of the arrivals and market stocks have increased very slowly since the first of November. Demand for oats and barley continues dull.

While relatively large offerings of native wheats continue to restrict European demand for foreign grain and the unusually large market stocks are still a weakening influence, the sharp reduction in the estimates for the Argentine wheat crop has tended to emphasize the smaller total supplies of wheat now available for world requirements during the remainder of the season. An official estimate has placed the Argentine crop at only 143,000,000 bushels. Should this estimate be borne out only about 60,000,000 bushels would be available for export, excluding the old crop carryover estimated by the trade at about 24,000,000 bushels. During the past two years, however, the final outturn in Argentina has been considerably in excess of the earlier official estimates. Trade estimates of this season's crop are around 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels over the official estimate. Taking the higher figure, however, and allowing for the carryover indicated, the amount of wheat available for export from Argentina in 1930 will be less than half of the amount shipped out during 1929.

The December 1 estimate increased the figures for the domestic wheat crop to 806,508,000 bushels, so that the total supply for the current season is only about 14,500,000 bushels below that of last season. Based upon the latest official estimates, the world's wheat crop, outside of Russia and China, now appears to be around 560,000,000 bushels below last season's harvest. This production, however, is partially offset by an increase of nearly 200,000,000 bushels in the carryover of old wheat at the beginning of the season. Marketings to date have been fairly heavy and resulted in an unusually large accumulation of stocks in the markets, particularly in the United States and Canada, where nearly 415,000,000 bushels of wheat are in store in commercial channels.

Native wheats in Europe are still being offered in relatively large quantities and this is restricting the demand for foreign wheats. Shipments from the principal exporting countries for the season to date are now nearly 100,000,000 bushels smaller than for the same period last year, which reflects the increased utilization of native wheats in Europe. France is reported to have recently sold some wheat to England and about 20,000 bushels of wheat were reported sold to Italy from Besserabia, a former Russian province. Danubian wheat is also being offered to other European countries for shipment up into the spring months. Germany has placed a higher duty on United States wheat effective January 15. When the basic price of native wheat falls below \$1.69½ per bushel a duty of about 62 cents per bushel becomes effective. Argentine offerings on the other hand have slackened and India is expected to be in the market for wheat before her new crop is available. Less wheat remains for export in Australia than at this time last season. With the large stocks in North America, however, the amount of wheat available for export in the principal surplus producing countries between now and July 1 is about as large as exports from these countries during the corresponding periods of other recent years, with the exception of last season when world exports were unusually large because of relatively low wheat prices and the short European crop of feed grains. With this relationship existing between prospective demand and apparent supplies, attention is being drawn to winter wheat crop prospects. The condition of the crop in the United States at the first of January was generally good, particularly in the southern great plains. Conditions in Kansas are reported the best since 1918. The most critical period in the winter, however, is during the next 60 to 90 days when alternate freezing and thawing frequently causes serious damage.

The domestic milling demand for wheat continues

of moderate volume and while export inquiry is slow, cash prices have generally followed the fluctuation in futures. At the close of December the average price of all classes and grades as indicated by reported sales at the principal markets was about 17 cents per bushel higher than a year ago and about five cents per bushel lower than two years ago. Since about the first of September wheat prices have been following fairly closely those of two years ago. The average price of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat at Kansas City at the close of December was about 12 cents higher than at the corresponding date last season and about seven cents lower than two years ago. No. 2 Soft Red winter wheat at St. Louis, on the other hand, was selling at practically the same price at the close of December as at the close of 1928 but about eight cents lower than two years ago. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis was averaging about 12 cents higher than at the close of December, 1928, and about six cents lower than at the close of December, 1927. No. 2 Amber Durum was bringing about 13 cents more per bushel on an average at the close of December than a year ago, but about 13 cents less than two years ago. Protein premiums this year are relatively unimportant and test weight rather than protein is the principal premium factor.

## RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR DECEMBER AND THE YEAR 1929

(Single reports are for December only; where there are two reports, second is for the year.)

**BALTIMORE**—Reported by James B. Hessong, Secretary of the chamber of commerce:

|                  | Receipts |           | Shipments |           |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | 1929     | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus..     | 136,817  | 1,789,520 | 138,063   | 1,662,991 |
| Corn, bus. ...   | 101,820  | 1,211,954 | .....     | 826,980   |
| Oats, bus. ...   | 29,823   | 94,985    | .....     | .....     |
| Barley, bus. ... | 66,505   | 891,684   | .....     | 706,924   |
| Rye, bus. ....   | 3,067    | 4,592     | .....     | .....     |
| Hay, tons ...    | 63       | 269       | .....     | .....     |
| Flour, bbls. ... | 85,703   | 105,655   | 3,748     | 18,699    |

**BALTIMORE**—Reported by James B. Hessong, Secretary of the chamber of commerce:

|                  | Receipts   |            | Shipments  |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                  | 1929       | 1928       | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus..     | 16,394,178 | 16,856,051 | 10,716,036 | 10,858,258 |
| Corn, bus. ...   | 1,961,339  | 2,795,968  | 1,656,477  | 1,521,581  |
| Oats, bus. ...   | 796,871    | 1,428,501  | 169,659    | 424,099    |
| Barley bus. ...  | 4,153,181  | 9,993,994  | 4,813,102  | 9,581,191  |
| Rye, bus. ....   | 55,398     | 545,139    | .....      | 524,866    |
| Hay, tons ...    | 694        | 5,320      | .....      | .....      |
| Flour, bbls. ... | 987,226    | 1,049,694  | 190,880    | 148,994    |

**CHICAGO**—Reported by Lyman West, statistician of the board of trade:

|                            | Receipts  |            | Shipments |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|                            | 1929      | 1928       | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus..               | 246,000   | 1,627,000  | 1,341,000 | 1,040,000 |
| Corn, bus. ...             | 9,191,000 | 17,946,000 | 4,018,000 | 4,946,000 |
| Oats, bus. ...             | 1,310,000 | 3,612,000  | 1,407,000 | 2,047,000 |
| Barley, bus. ...           | 387,000   | 1,073,000  | 188,000   | 598,000   |
| Rye, bus. ....             | 4,289,000 | 501,000    | 38,000    | 137,000   |
| Timothy Seed, lbs. ....    | 809,000   | 921,000    | 1,206,000 | 908,000   |
| Clover Seed, lbs. ....     | 1,269,000 | 1,746,000  | 606,000   | 699,000   |
| Other Grass Seed, lbs. ... | 2,752,000 | 1,584,000  | 898,000   | 1,437,000 |
| Flax Seed, bus. ....       | 79,000    | 117,000    | .....     | .....     |
| Hay, tons ...              | 8,041     | 8,409      | 618       | 769       |
| Flour, bbls. ...           | 851,000   | 1,024,000  | 472,000   | 551,000   |

**CHICAGO**—Reported by Lyman West, statistician of the board of trade:

|                            | Receipts   |             | Shipments  |            |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
|                            | 1929       | 1928        | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus..               | 34,237,000 | 37,152,000  | 23,446,000 | 19,660,000 |
| Corn, bus. ...             | 81,581,000 | 117,775,000 | 46,144,000 | 53,989,000 |
| Oats, bus. ...             | 37,605,000 | 53,760,000  | 31,378,000 | 34,004,000 |
| Barley, bus. ...           | 8,553,000  | 16,459,000  | 3,769,000  | 6,921,000  |
| Rye, bus. ....             | 8,591,000  | 4,841,000   | 699,000    | 1,407,000  |
| Timothy Seed, lbs. ....    | 15,124,000 | 22,195,000  | 13,512,000 | 17,169,000 |
| Clover Seed, lbs. ....     | 11,688,000 | 14,461,000  | 4,744,000  | 7,620,000  |
| Other Grass Seed, lbs. ... | 17,171,000 | 20,241,000  | 10,805,000 | 13,009,000 |
| Flax Seed, bus. ....       | 1,357,000  | 2,360,000   | 33,000     | 18,000     |
| Hay, tons ...              | 87,571     | 103,268     | 10,703     | 8,255      |
| Flour, bbls. ...           | 12,083,000 | 12,351,000  | 7,533,000  | 7,081,000  |

**CINCINNATI**—Reported by J. A. Hallam, chief inspector of the board of trade:

|                          | Receipts |         | Shipments |         |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                          | 1929     | 1928    | 1929      | 1928    |
| Wheat, bus..             | 100,800  | 134,400 | 353,600   | 197,400 |
| Corn, bus. ...           | 435,500  | 490,200 | 402,000   | 492,800 |
| Oats, bus. ...           | 192,000  | 134,000 | 114,000   | 158,000 |
| Barley, bus. ...         | 6,400    | 14,400  | .....     | 20,800  |
| Rye, bus. ....           | 2,800    | 1,400   | 8,400     | .....   |
| Grain Sorghums, bus. ... | 1,400    | 2,800   | .....     | .....   |
| Hay, tons ...            | 5,995    | 6,919   | .....     | .....   |

**DENVER**—Reported by H. G. Mundhenk, secretary of the grain exchange:

|                        | Receipts |      | Shipments |       |
|------------------------|----------|------|-----------|-------|
|                        | 1929     | 1928 | 1929      | 1928  |
| Wheat, cars..          | 223      | 232  | 20        | 16    |
| Corn, cars ...         | 822      | 787  | 193       | 77    |
| Oats, cars ...         | 21       | 39   | 3         | 8     |
| Barley, cars..         | 59       | 55   | 6         | 22    |
| Rye, cars ...          | .....    | 2    | .....     | ..... |
| Mixed Grain, cars .... | 1        | 1    | .....     | ..... |
| Beans, cars .          | 212      | 67   | 25        | 44    |
| Kaffir Corn, cars .... | 3        | 8    | .....     | ..... |
| Hay, cars ...          | 98       | 114  | .....     | ..... |



# THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Eighth Year

**DULUTH**—Reported by Charles F. MacDonald, secretary of the board of trade:

|                 | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 1929      | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.     | 3,913,006 | 7,697,292 | 2,848,540 | 6,018,073 |
| Corn, bus.      | 245,493   | 513,022   | 1,521     | .....     |
| Oats, bus.      | 898,259   | 189,234   | 270,000   | .....     |
| Barley, bus.    | 383,095   | 827,572   | 19,107    | 912,621   |
| Rye, bus.       | 463,183   | 608,158   | 1,177,824 | 306,552   |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 401,000   | 72,710    | 448,165   | 438,617   |
| Flour, bbls.    | 42,500    | 78,355    | 256,900   | 316,700   |

**DULUTH**—Reported by Charles F. MacDonald, secretary of the board of trade:

|                 | Receipts   |             | Shipments  |            |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
|                 | 1929       | 1928        | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.     | 79,164,918 | 111,732,959 | 73,352,118 | 98,206,756 |
| Corn, bus.      | 1,962,858  | 1,140,077   | 2,124,440  | 499,367    |
| Oats, bus.      | 5,450,372  | 3,052,517   | 3,602,879  | 2,987,560  |
| Barley, bus.    | 15,258,634 | 30,837,711  | 14,981,696 | 30,218,330 |
| Rye, bus.       | 7,636,132  | 13,499,912  | 6,555,950  | 12,595,367 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 4,594,996  | 6,269,689   | 4,418,789  | 7,054,718  |
| Flour, bbls.    | 4,174,480  | 4,234,895   | 5,293,570  | 5,359,465  |

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.**—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the board of grain commissioners:

|                   | Receipts  |            | Shipments |            |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                   | 1929      | 1928       | 1929      | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.       | 6,178,352 | 51,632,973 | 4,259,984 | 28,315,832 |
| Corn, bus.        | 4,501     | 1,566      | 6,077     | 1,566      |
| Oats, bus.        | 438,186   | 3,765,676  | 543,460   | 1,439,738  |
| Barley, bus.      | 1,488,973 | 4,207,633  | 151,441   | 271,443    |
| Rye, bus.         | 294,346   | 770,437    | 172,739   | 341,546    |
| Mixed Grain, bus. | 30,030    | 262,638    | 1,200     | 60,205     |
| Flax Seed, bus.   | 93,980    | 441,602    | 1,478     | 62,669     |

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.**—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the board of grain commissioners:

|                     | Receipts    |             | Shipments   |             |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                     | 1929        | 1928        | 1929        | 1928        |
| Wheat, bus.         | 154,168,827 | 335,453,445 | 153,425,143 | 319,376,117 |
| Corn, bus.          | 38,658      | 13,515      | 46,593      | 45,932      |
| Oats, bus.          | 18,636,531  | 31,355,390  | 18,584,300  | 27,398,950  |
| Barley, bus.        | 24,878,452  | 42,185,805  | 16,740,184  | 39,747,848  |
| Rye, bus.           | 5,407,152   | 9,981,506   | 2,752,177   | 9,986,745   |
| Mixed Gr., bus.     | 1,200,008   | 1,758,428   | 424,133     | 633,920     |
| Flax Seed, bus.     | 1,230,300   | 3,177,056   | 1,516,004   | 4,421,800   |
| Oat Scalpings, bus. | 791,898     | 506,818     | 3,892,710   | 7,355,483   |

**GALVESTON**—Reported by George Edwardson, chief inspector of the cotton exchange and board of trade:

|                   | Receipts |       | Shipments |           |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | 1929     | 1928  | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.       | .....    | ..... | 1,330,113 | 1,268,518 |
| Corn, bus.        | .....    | ..... | .....     | 556,428   |
| Barley, bus.      | .....    | ..... | .....     | 546,800   |
| Milo, bus.        | .....    | ..... | .....     | 47,142    |
| Kaffir Corn, bus. | .....    | ..... | 8,571     | 392,142   |

**GALVESTON**—Reported by George Edwardson, chief inspector of the cotton exchange and board of trade:

|                   | Receipts |       | Shipments  |            |
|-------------------|----------|-------|------------|------------|
|                   | 1929     | 1928  | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.       | .....    | ..... | 23,017,615 | 11,666,932 |
| Corn, bus.        | .....    | ..... | 4,853,390  | 4,169,336  |
| Barley, bus.      | .....    | ..... | 1,601,831  | 4,736,891  |
| Rye, bus.         | .....    | ..... | .....      | 80,171     |
| Milo, bus.        | .....    | ..... | 38,571     | 195,000    |
| Kaffir Corn, bus. | .....    | ..... | 1,907,030  | 1,135,485  |

**HOUSTON**—Reported by W. J. Peterson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the merchants exchange:

|                   | Receipts |       | Shipments |         |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
|                   | 1929     | 1928  | 1929      | 1928    |
| Wheat, bus.       | .....    | ..... | 297,700   | .....   |
| Corn, bus.        | .....    | ..... | .....     | 282,857 |
| Barley, bus.      | .....    | ..... | .....     | 50,000  |
| Milo, bus.        | .....    | ..... | .....     | 46,371  |
| Kaffir Corn, bus. | .....    | ..... | .....     | 229,750 |

**HOUSTON**—Reported by W. J. Peterson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the merchants exchange:

|                   | Receipts |       | Shipments |         |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
|                   | 1929     | 1928  | 1929      | 1928    |
| Wheat, bus.       | .....    | ..... | 4,190,289 | 821,225 |
| Corn, bus.        | .....    | ..... | 145,714   | 674,988 |
| Barley, bus.      | .....    | ..... | 275,000   | 625,000 |
| Milo, bus.        | .....    | ..... | 8,571     | 158,602 |
| Kaffir Corn, bus. | .....    | ..... | 438,982   | 632,082 |

**INDIANAPOLIS**—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the board of trade:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1929      | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.  | 153,000   | 270,000   | 604,000   | 133,500   |
| Corn, bus.   | 2,089,500 | 3,062,000 | 1,759,000 | 2,379,000 |
| Oats, bus.   | 344,000   | 620,000   | 478,000   | 632,000   |
| Barley, bus. | 1,500     | .....     | 1,500     | .....     |
| Rye, bus.    | 3,000     | 3,000     | 1,500     | .....     |

**INDIANAPOLIS**—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the board of trade:

|              | Receipts   |            | Shipments  |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | 1929       | 1928       | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.  | 5,653,000  | 4,600,500  | 3,520,000  | 2,365,500  |
| Corn, bus.   | 23,301,000 | 26,114,000 | 19,705,500 | 20,303,000 |
| Oats, bus.   | 11,990,000 | 12,638,000 | 11,374,000 | 10,760,000 |
| Rye, bus.    | 97,500     | 64,000     | 64,500     | 44,400     |
| Barley, bus. | 60,000     | .....      | 9,000      | .....      |
| Flour, bbls. | 552,491    | 450,169    | .....      | .....      |

**KANSAS CITY**—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the board of trade:

|                   | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | 1929      | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.       | 5,435,430 | 6,183,320 | 3,167,450 | 3,523,520 |
| Corn, bus.        | 3,304,500 | 4,345,500 | 1,075,500 | 2,212,500 |
| Oats, bus.        | 322,000   | 414,000   | 212,000   | 156,000   |
| Barley, bus.      | 186,800   | 174,400   | 70,400    | 70,400    |
| Rye, bus.         | 16,500    | 12,000    | 12,000    | 16,500    |
| Kaffir Corn, bus. | 625,900   | 675,400   | 338,000   | 338,000   |
| Hay, tons         | 21,936    | 21,600    | 8,172     | 8,256     |
| Flour, bbls.      | 50,700    | 66,625    | 693,150   | 632,955   |

**KANSAS CITY**—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the board of trade:

|                   | Receipts   |            | Shipments  |            |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                   | 1929       | 1928       | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.       | 94,914,820 | 97,518,850 | 62,120,630 | 56,523,810 |
| Corn, bus.        | 32,416,500 | 42,181,500 | 23,365,500 | 26,138,000 |
| Oats, bus.        | 5,156,000  | 4,140,000  | 2,882,000  | 2,516,000  |
| Barley, bus.      | 2,676,800  | 2,995,200  | 1,715,200  | 2,454,400  |
| Rye, bus.         | 204,000    | 228,000    | 156,000    | .....      |
| Kaffir Corn, bus. | 5,173,300  | 4,588,100  | 4,116,000  | 3,987,000  |
| Hay, tons         | 228,144    | 261,804    | 89,700     | 116,160    |
| Flour, bbls.      | 697,775    | 814,125    | 8,552,350  | 8,051,650  |

**LOS ANGELES**—Reported by the grain exchange:

|                    | Receipts |      | Shipments |       |
|--------------------|----------|------|-----------|-------|
|                    | 1929     | 1928 | 1929      | 1928  |
| Wheat, cars.       | 347      | 248  | .....     | ..... |
| Corn, cars.        | 346      | 292  | .....     | ..... |
| Oats, cars.        | 28       | 30   | .....     | ..... |
| Barley, cars.      | 135      | 205  | .....     | ..... |
| Kaffir Corn, cars. | 95       | 93   | .....     | ..... |

**MILWAUKEE**—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the chamber of commerce:

|                    | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                    | 1929      | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.        | 127,280   | 79,880    | 136,700   | 145,385   |
| Corn, bus.         | 2,575,200 | 3,523,880 | 1,463,976 | 1,431,964 |
| Oats, bus.         | 254,220   | 728,700   | 352,800   | 454,300   |
| Barley, bus.       | 970,080   | 1,110,480 | 423,090   | 424,050   |
| Rye, bus.          | 77,275    | 48,600    | 113,880   | 70,080    |
| Timothy Seed, lbs. | 219,315   | 301,000   | 17,545    | 29,905    |
| Clover Seed, lbs.  | 208,465   | 118,555   | 1,220,174 | 213,580   |
| Flax Seed, bus.    | 38,620    | 77,750    | 475       | 7,150     |
| Hay, tons          | 336       | 442       | .....     | 24        |
| Flour, bbls.       | 107,450   | 161,350   | .....     | 6,300     |

**MILWAUKEE**—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the chamber of commerce:

|                    | Receipts   |            | Shipments  |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                    | 1929       | 1928       | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.        | 7,099,460  | 5,006,900  | 6,874,780  | 4,219,716  |
| Corn, bus.         | 13,750,335 | 17,361,320 | 10,506,154 | 11,687,841 |
| Oats, bus.         | 13,204,670 | 7,965,900  | 9,811,350  | 8,450,380  |
| Barley, bus.       | 12,237,850 | 14,188,160 | 6,145,028  | 5,396,021  |
| Rye, bus.          | 694,960    | 1,124,160  | 1,143,870  | 590,350    |
| Timothy Seed, lbs. | 1,541,325  | 3,530,700  | 891,444    | 1,128,590  |
| Clover Seed, lbs.  | 1,654,389  | 7,630,560  | 6,349,402  | 3,279,120  |
| Flax Seed, bus.    | 439,284    | 949,800    | 29,356     | 16,381     |
| Hay, tons          | 4,476      | 5,827      | 480        | 1,548      |
| Flour, bbls.       | 2,264,800  | 2,646,000  | 1,655,000  | 2,075,390  |
| Feed, tons         | 44,390     | 50,512     | 121,397    | 145,312    |
| Malt, bus.         | 345,700    | 435,100    | 2,934,140  | 3,255,800  |

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the chamber of commerce:

|                 | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 1929      | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.     | 5,732,130 | 8,966,480 | 2,467,500 | 3,129,270 |
| Corn, bus.      | 3,476,610 | 2,428,640 | 1,457,870 | 1,561,640 |
| Oats, bus.      | 1,631,390 | 1,940,200 | 1,040,650 | 2,191,940 |
| Barley, bus.    | 1,328,030 | 2,514,990 | 531,500   | 1,607,770 |
| Rye, bus.       | 614,060   | 531,040   | 2,016,130 | 335,010   |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 403,310   | 601,080   | 148,070   | 168,300   |
| Hay, tons       | 1,046     | 2,320     | 203       | 561       |
| Flour, bbls.    | 22,048    | 18,688    | 840,018   | 890,588   |

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the chamber of commerce:

|                 | Receipts    |             | Shipments  |            |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
|                 | 1929        | 1928        | 1929       | 1928       |
| Wheat, bus.     | 101,601,700 | 126,793,060 | 46,049,580 | 55,307,260 |
| Corn, bus.      | 12,609,950  | 11,941,030  | 8,177,100  | 9,044,080  |
| Oats, bus.      | 25,042,190  | 22,478,680  | 16,601,860 | 26,208,040 |
| Barley, bus.    | 20,205,830  | 28,455,820  | 13,207,570 | 22,682,430 |
| Rye, bus.       | 7,620,390   | 6,713,350   | 5,779,910  | 4,181,180  |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 9,013,120   | 12,706,050  | 3,346,620  | 4,578,330  |
| Hay, tons       | 13,289      | 19,928      | 2,091      | 2,344      |
| Flour, bbls.    | 277,245     | 235,664     | 11,421,249 | 12,596,495 |

**NEW ORLEANS**—Reported by S. P. Fears, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the board of trade, Ltd.:

|                     | Receipts |           | Shipments |           |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | 1929     | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.         | 19,200   | 214,019   | 304,722   | 1,348,723 |
| Corn, bus.          | 97,500   | 4,589,681 | 2,629,890 | 22,112    |
| Oats, bus.          | 58,000   | 118,000   | 63,486    | 76,701    |
| Barley, bus.        | 9,600    | 302,019   | 268,000   | .....     |
| Rye, bus.           | 1,400    | 17,591    | .....     | .....     |
| Grain Sorghum, bus. | 11,200   | 15,400    | .....     | .....     |

**NEW ORLEANS**—Reported by S. P. Fears, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the board of trade, Ltd.:

|                     | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | 1929      | 1928      | 1929      | 1928      |
| Wheat, bus.         | 8,125,889 | 6,370,393 | 6,332,812 | 6,286,698 |
| Corn, bus.          | 6,402,159 | 9,093,447 | 6,448,300 | 8,466,647 |
| Oats, bus.          | 1,041,001 | 1,187,976 | 680,663   | 761,860   |
| Barley, bus.        | 850,836   | 3,404,907 | 2,945,866 | 925,921   |
| Rye, bus.           | 37,928    | 998,810   | 971,285   | 71,146    |
| Grain Sorghum, bus. | 137,300   | 92,400    | .....     | .....     |

**NEW YORK**—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the produce exchange:

|                             |         |         |         |        |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Wheat, bus. . . . .         | 37,928  | 998,810 | 971,285 | 71,146 |
| Train Sorghum, bus. . . . . | 137,300 | 92,460  |         |        |

**NEW YORK**—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the produce exchange:

|                     | Receipts  |      | Shipments |      |
|---------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|                     | 1929      | 1928 | 1929      | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus. . . . . | 1,587,400 |      | 2,563,000 |      |
| Corn, bus. . . . .  | 52,500    |      | 3,600     |      |



# HAY, STRAW AND FEED

## BONE MEAL SHOWS RESULTS IN EARLY TRIALS

Thirty-seven cows are being used at State College, Pa., in a test to determine accurately the value of a mineral supplement in the dairy ration. Records since last June are now available, but the milk production chart has not been carried sufficiently far, it is held, to give an indication of value on the bone meal supplement.

However, cows in the bone meal supplement groups produced appreciably larger calves at birth than those receiving no bone meal. Conclusions on favorable or adverse results so far, of course, cannot be taken as conclusive.

## N. Y. OIL FEED RULING

The New York Department of Farms and Markets has announced that feed mixers in the Empire State may license their mashers with cod liver oil, but when oil is omitted from feeds in warmer seasons dealers may file an amendment without cost, licensing them to sell feeds minus the oil.

This ruling is one of the results obtained from the campaign of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants for licensing mashers under the head with or without cod liver oil.

The federation has the approval of several oil distributors and mixers in its effort to have state authorities insist on officially guaranteed potency in feed oils.

## STORED ALFALFA TESTED

Storing dried Alfalfa for one year, either ground or unground, did not materially affect its vitamin A content in tests at the Ohio Experiment Station. However, several days' exposure to sun, rain, or dew caused a market loss in this vitamin.

Preliminary tests also indicated that the storage of Yellow corn, either whole, cracked, or finely ground, had little effect on the vitamin A content over a year's time.

Feeding both milk and Alfalfa leaf meal improved the hatchability of eggs at the Ohio Station, according to another report, vitamin D being supplied in all cases. The addition of meat scraps to the ration also was tried.

## FEED RULES IN TWO BOOKS

Distribution of the new loose-leaf feedingstuffs law book has begun, according to Secretary Kucera of the Southwestern Millers League. Mr. Kucera has had a digest of feed laws in various states assembled and put into the book along with tables, etc., showing the Federal standards and weights for different grain products.

A book of codified rules relating to the marketing of animal feeds in Wisconsin has been prepared. The codification includes all of the standing rules of the state relating to purity, truth in advertising and standardization of livestock feeds. Seventeen concisely stated regulations pertaining to inspection and sales of feeds form a feature of the publication.

## WILD OAT HAY BASE OF STEER-FAT TRIAL

Wild oat hay and rolled barley, when fed with sufficient cottonseed meal to supply the necessary protein, are almost equal to Alfalfa and rolled barley in the production of gains and finish in yearling steers.

This is the conclusion of H. R. Guilbert, in charge of the University of California experiment on wild oat hay utilization.

Good quality Alfalfa hay contains about 12 per cent digestible protein, while wild oat hay contains about 4 per cent, or a difference of 8 per cent. When 10 pounds of wild oat hay are substituted in the daily ration for a like amount of Alfalfa, the differ-

ence in protein intake is approximately 0.8 of a pound. Two pounds of cottonseed meal are required to make up this difference in protein. Practically the same is true of other grain hays. Good red oat or barley hay might be expected to have a higher value than wild oat hay, because of the greater amount of grain which they usually contain.

Feeding of chopped wild oat hay and molasses did not produce greater gains or finish than long hay. There was no waste of hay when chopped hay was given, and the molasses replaced approximately an equal quantity of barley. Equal parts of Alfalfa hay and wild oat hay seemed no more efficient than either kind of hay alone.

The higher the grade of cattle, reports Mr. Guilbert, the more likely they are to return a profit from intensive feeding with high-priced feeds. Poor quality cattle gain less, yield a lower percentage of carcass, and cannot be carried to so high a degree of finish, economically, as the better grades.

## FOREIGN PATENT RIGHTS BOUGHT FOR U. S. FIRM

A. C. Barbeau, president of S. Howes Company, owners of the Eureka Works, located at Silver Creek, N. Y., was a passenger on the *Berengaria* which reached New York on December 6. Although that particular voyage of the big ship was a stormy one indeed, the gales reaching hurricane proportions at times, Mr. Barbeau's serene disposition was ruffled not at all by the exciting events of the trip, due perhaps to the fact that safely stowed in his baggage were two signed and sealed contracts, the value of which he conservatively estimated at a million dollars.

For 14 weeks Mr. Barbeau had been traveling night and day in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany investigating milling conditions in those countries. As we understand it, the object in making this trip was to secure first-hand information concerning European feed production systems. With ample time to devote to his investigations of continental machinery and appliances, Mr. Barbeau discovered some exceptionally meritorious mill equipment. After having decided on the most efficient in each class, there began a series of negotiations for the acquisition of these new machines for the American market. One contract involving a sum of large proportions was that covering the Sizer patented system for converting beef and dairy feeds and hog and sheep feeds into cube or nut form and for putting poultry mashers in the shape of pellets. By this agreement Richard Sizer, Ltd., of Hull, England, assigns to the Howes Company a half interest in the five American patents already issued and two which are pending. It also provides for the purchase by S. Howes Company of the sole importing rights of Sizer's "Cubers" and "Orbits." Already, the company, it appears, has taken steps to install a demonstration unit at its Silver Creek, N. Y., works. This seems to be an excellent move, inasmuch as it will permit of making practical working tests promptly at any time. The company invites those wishing to see their own feeds converted into cubes to attend the demonstrations.

The second of the two contracts mentioned above involves the purchase of the Buhler patents. These pertain to what is known as the Buhler Vibrationless Drive, the ultra-modern substitute for the present eccentric assembly which has been used more or less in its original form for a century for imparting motion to the sieves of elevators and milling separators, scalping shoes and similar grain cleaning machines. The Buhler Drive may be described as a mechanism for converting a rotary motion to a reciprocating motion. Within its cas-

ing is a system of synchronized gearing so arranged as to be perfectly balanced in one position, but not so at another during one revolution of the gears. When describing the Buhler invention to a field representative, Mr. Barbeau said that he considered the Buhler Drive one of the really outstanding mechanical movements invented during the past 50 years and to the layman this would appear to be true. Think of making a sieve go back and forth 500 or 600 times a minute without having to resort to any form of crank, cam or eccentric! Absolute control of the several Buhler American patents by virtue of their purchase outright, now passes to S. Howes Company through the efforts of its president.

## MORE HAY-GRINDING STUDY

The digestibility of the total ration as affected by grinding the hay is an institutional study continued during the past year at State College, Pa. Analytical data on the second series of digestion trials on this project, recently completed, bear out the work previously reported.

The college experimenters declare they have evidence "showing that the ground hay ration was slightly more digestible than the unground in all constituents but the crude fiber. This constituent in the total ration was in every case rendered less digestible by grinding the hay."

A plausible explanation of this difference would appear to be that rumination was decreased about 27 per cent by grinding the hay of the ration. The differences favorable to grinding in the case of the other constituents were very small. "The digestion trials indicate that the grinding of hay has little effect upon the digestibility of the total ration," says the report.

## FEED MARKET SITUATION

By FEED MARKET NEWS SERVICE, UNITED STATES  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Feed markets continued easy during the first week of the new year with offerings in excess of the slow demand. A part of this weakness may be attributed to the unusual slump in prices of dairy products. December butter prices were the lowest for that month since 1916 and prices of other dairy products also declined. Cottonseed meal and hominy feed have been weaker than other feeds and declined from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton. Bran prices held about steady but continued heavy feeding of high moisture corn lessened takings of the heavier offal, and prices were 50 to 75 cents lower than a week ago. Linseed meal was unsettled and averaged about unchanged. Alfalfa meal market was quiet and lower.

Production of wheatfeeds showed some improvement after the turn of the year as flour output at the principal milling centers increased during the week ending January 4 to 1,358,000 barrels. This output is slightly above that for the corresponding week of last year.

Demand for wheatfeeds in general was dull, especially for the heavier offal. In the Northwest demand continued unusually slow with trade reports indicating that feeders were utilizing home grown feeds relatively more than commercial feeds. However, some improvement in the country and mixed feed trade for bran was evidenced later. Numerous bids for fairly sizeable quantities for 30 to 60 days shipment were made at prices slightly under present quotations further east, buying was slow but mills were not pressing feed for sale. The situation was weaker at Buffalo with heavy offerings meeting a very slow demand, although there was some inquiry at prices under the market. Wheatfeeds continued dull throughout the Central



West but in the Southeast showed some improvement.

Prices declined 50 cents to \$1.75 per ton recently. Future prices at Memphis continued steadily downward and the market was given very little support. Mills have been offering meal in line with the option market rather freely and the movement of seed since the first of the year has been rather heavy. The spot market also declined and buyers were generally awaiting a more settled market. Trade reports indicate that many farmers in the Southeast are feeding cotton seed in fairly large quantities instead of purchasing the meal, which tends to be a depressing factor in the market for that feed. At present seed prices, it is more than likely that farmers will use large amounts of feed for fertilizer purposes. The unit price of nitrogen in cottonseed meal at present prices is cheaper than blood meal or tankage delivered at interior points, and this has resulted in some sales being made to fertilizer manufacturers. Demand was good at Fort Worth and holders were taking this advantage to reduce their stocks. Cold pressed cottonseed was quoted at that market at \$32.50 to \$33.50, loose hulls \$10 to \$11, and 43 per cent protein meal \$39 to \$40 f.o.b. mills.

Linseed meal market was unsettled with prices somewhat lower at eastern points but slightly higher in the Central West. Prices held steady at Minneapolis where the market was quiet. Demand from the country was slightly better than a week ago, which tended to strengthen the market as offerings were light. At eastern points the market was weak with slow demand for the heavy offerings while in the Central West fair takings, largely by mixed feed mills, strengthened the market.

Gluten feed prices were unchanged, offerings being heavy at Buffalo by both mills and resellers. The latter were reported offering feed at \$2 per ton under the regular prices. However, gluten meal was firm with fair demand. Both feed and meal were firm and unchanged at Chicago with scattered lots of feed moving at \$38 and meal at \$51.25 per ton. In contrast, hominy feed was weak and prices declined to 50 cents to \$1 per ton at the principal distributing markets. Offerings have been liberal and demand slow. Some selling pressure was reported in order to stimulate shipping instruction as mills were running rather heavily. The weakness in coarse grains was also a factor in the downward trend of this feed.

Alfalfa meal prices were slightly lower at central western markets but higher on the Pacific Coast. Mixed feed mills were still the main outlet for this feed. Trade was slow at Kansas City but showed some improvement. Prices were still nominal at Chicago. At Los Angeles prices advanced \$2 per ton early in the week in addition to the \$2 advance before the holidays, reflecting local advances in Alfalfa hay prices. Demand is increasing steadily with heavy receipts, principally from the San Francisco area, being absorbed at firm prices. No. 1 medium ground meal was quoted at Los Angeles \$38 and poultry meal \$49 per ton.

Pacific Coast and intermountain markets averaged about unchanged. Weather has favored live stock in the great plains area while ranges were opened in parts of the northern Rocky Mountain region although in southern parts some were closed. Range and water conditions are still satisfactory in the Southwest while rains or snows were beneficial in the great plains. Pastures and ranges are improving steadily in California. No. 1 alfalfa meal was quoted in bulk for Denver and Colorado common points at \$19.50. No. 2 alfalfa meal at \$16.50; No. 1 fine ground \$22.50 to \$23.50; Linseed meal \$61 to \$62, cottonseed meal and cake 42 per cent protein \$44 to \$46, Red wheat mixed feed \$32 to \$33 and gray shorts \$36 to \$37 per ton.

The millfeed market was extremely dull at San Francisco but firmer at Los Angeles. At the former market prices showed some advance, due principally to an increase in the freight rates from the North and the ability of outside mills to secure better prices at other markets. Local demand has been very light with the better pasturage conditions, substitution of ground and rolled barley for

millfeeds and the unusual weak dairy market situation. Standard millrun was quoted that market in carlots, spot shipment, at \$32 to \$33, red bran \$34, white bran \$35.36, shorts \$36 and middlings \$39 to \$40 per ton. At Los Angeles the undertone of the market was fairly strong with receipts moving readily into consuming channels. White bran was quoted \$34 to \$35 and red \$33 to \$34 per ton.

Concentrates were slow sale at both of those Pacific Coast markets. At Los Angeles offerings were light and demand slow with feed mixers buying very sparingly. Cottonseed and soy bean meal were \$1 lower but other concentrates were practically unchanged. Coconut meal was quoted at \$37, soy bean meal \$43 to \$43.50, cottonseed meal 41 per cent protein at \$42 and linseed meal \$52. Little inquiry was noted at the Los Angeles market. Dealers and mixed mills were said to be holding off their buying until inventories had been taken and books balanced. Some improvement was expected toward the close of month state trade reports.

## TANKAGE PROVES ITS VALUE

Corn gluten meal alone is not a satisfactory supplement to corn for fattening pigs in a dry lot, tests with choice uniform pigs at the state agricultural experiment station at Manhattan, Kan., indicate. One group of shoats was fed corn and Alfalfa hay in a self-feeder and .4 pound of tankage per head, hand-fed once a day.

A second group was fed corn and Alfalfa hay in a self-feeder just as in the first group but received .6 pound of corn gluten meal per head once a day, thus differing from the first group in its protein supplement.

The pigs receiving tankage gained 1.16 pounds per head per day. Those receiving corn gluten meal gained only 0.5 pound. The pigs receiving tankage required 383.55 pounds of corn to produce 100 pounds of gain. Those receiving corn gluten meal required 609.56 pounds. Where the tankage was fed, cost of gains was \$6.62 per 100 pounds and where the corn gluten meal was fed the cost was \$10.65 per 100.

The pigs receiving tankage required less than half as much Alfalfa hay per 100 pounds gain as those fed corn gluten meal. The results secured in these tests indicate that corn gluten meal alone is not a satisfactory supplement to corn for fattening pigs in a dry lot from the standpoint of daily gains, finish, and cost of gains, experiment station officials say.

## TAKES ISSUE WITH BOOSTER OF IOWA COBS AND BRAN

Referring to the data on the commercial use of corn cobs, credited to L. K. Arnold, of Iowa State College, on Page 379 of the AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, December 15, 1929, E. J. Daugherty, of the Newsome Feed and Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes:

The article is very inaccurate, especially so far as the manufacture of tin plate is concerned. Bran could not possibly be used for absorbing palm oil used in the manufacture of tin plate as it is not ground fine enough. A good grade of finely ground middlings must be used.

Owing to scarcity of middlings the tin plate industry was forced to experiment with various substitutes during the war and cob meal was one of the substitutes given a trial. The material was found very unsatisfactory and upon termination of the war we sold what cob meal we could at the best price obtainable and burned the balance.

We invested about \$35,000 in the construction of a mill to grind cobs. This mill was completed just about the time the war was terminated and cob meal had proven so unsatisfactory as a palm oil absorbent that we dismantled the mill without having produced even a single ton of cob meal.

Middlings when saturated with palm oil make an excellent feed, which we offer under the trade name of Palmo Midds. Competitors frequently circulate unfounded propaganda that Palmo Midds contains more or less cob meal, although such statements are absolutely without foundation.

So, while cob meal was used experimentally during the war time for absorbing palm oil in the manufacture of tin plate, the commodity was found unsuitable for that purpose and its use discontinued immediately upon termination of the war.

Palmo Midds is produced as a by-product of the manufacture of tin plate and there are mills at various points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West

Virginia, Maryland and Illinois whose product we handle.

Delinted cottonseed hulls, sometimes known as cottonseed hull bran, concludes Mr. Daugherty, were also used as a substitute for middlings during the war but likewise proved unsatisfactory. Ordinary wheat bran is not ground fine enough to meet the requirements of the tin plate industry, he says.

## CALCIUM DATA RELEASED

In experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station it was found that 2 per cent of calcium carbonate had to be added to a ration of Yellow corn, middlings, casein, salt, and one-half of 1 per cent of cod liver oil to obtain normal ash content of the bones of growing chicks. It was also determined that the calcium in calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium lactate, tricalcium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, bone meal, and certain rock phosphates, is equally available for bone formation when judged by the bone ash method.

Later experiments at the Kentucky Experiment Station indicated, however, that growing chicks could not utilize the calcium in these materials equally well, as shown by growth and mortality in the different groups. Chicks receiving bone meal and limestone, or bone meal alone, had the highest average weights. Rock phosphate fed to another lot interfered with the growth of the chicks during the first few weeks, and caused higher mortality but allowed normal growth later. Limestone alone gave less growth than when no calcium material was given, while dicalcium phosphate gave approximately the same growth as when no calcium supplement was fed. All groups were fed a basal ration of Yellow corn, wheat middlings, skim milk, salt, and cod liver oil.

## FEED FORMULA EMPLOYS SOY BEAN MEAL

Wallace S. Young, a former instructor at Cornell University, who is now with Kasco Mills, Inc., of Waverly, N. Y., has personally been supervising a new Kasco process for improving feeds by the addition of soy bean meal. It is said that very favorable results are obtained when the right proportion of this meal is mixed with the usual ingredients used in feed formulas.

Soy bean meal has been added to Kasco 32 per cent Mixing Feed, Beatsall Milk Grains, Kasco Mornilk Dairy Ration, and a 24 per cent feed.

## NEW FEED BRANDS

"SUPERVALU" for developing grains, starter mash, baby-chick scratch feed, dairy rations, mixed feed for livestock and poultry. El Campo Rice Milling Company, El Campo, Texas. Filed May 20, 1929. Serial No. 284,293. Published December 17, 1929. Claims use since November, 1928.

"GO-FAR" for self-rising pancake flour, whole wheat breakfast cereal, whole wheat flour, graham wheat flour, rye flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal,

## MOLASSO



## SUPERVALU

chick meal, chick feeds, dairy, calf, and hog feeds. Go-Far Cereal Mills, Fargo, N. D. Filed July 6, 1929. Serial No. 286,676. Published December 17, 1929. Claims use since 1921.

"MISCO" for stock, cattle, and poultry feed. Mis-soula Feed & Grain Company, Missoula, Mont. Filed November 14, 1929. Serial No. 292,411. Published December 24, 1929. Claims use since October, 1923.

"MOLASSO" for stock food. Abingdon Milling & Cattle Feeding Company, Abingdon, Ill. Filed July 24, 1929. Serial No. 287,602. Published December 31, 1929. Claims use since April, 1914.



**NEW YORK FEEDS DULL; EASIER**

By C. K. TRAFTON

The easier tendency which applied to only certain varieties of feeds in the New York market as noted in our previous report, became more general during the last month. In fact, all quotations are now lower than they were a month ago. Nevertheless, buyers failed to respond and business was even poorer, if anything, than it was during November and early December. An outstanding feature in this respect was the almost entire absence of buying of wheat feeds for forward shipment. As usual the mills were asking premiums of 50 cents to \$1 per month for such forward positions which buyers were unwilling to pay, being convinced that by holding off they will subsequently be able to buy at prices now current. The decline of \$1 to \$3.75 in wheat feeds was a gradual one. Standard middlings fell back to the normal even terms with spring bran, both being quoted for quick shipment at \$35.

Additional heavy arrivals of European beet pulp again supplied a market feature. The total was about 54,475 bags, including about 10,000 from the Baltic, 11,000 from the United Kingdom, and the balance from Italy. The bulk of this pulp was bought in August on the theory of a general shortage of fodder crops which thus far has not materialized. It was quite evident that the buyers had not expected it to arrive in such a bunched manner.

The market was also depressed by the fact that one of the largest holders of dark foreign pulp, who is believed to be liquidating his business, cut prices drastically in order to move the goods. As a consequence no dark foreign pulp is now offered, the light pulp is still available at \$40, f o. b., cars duty-paid N. Y., against \$41 to \$42 a month ago. The drop in spot prices has put this market out of line with Europe and with the trade now well filled up; no one will pay premiums for forward shipments. On the other hand, the domestic position is steadier with only limited quantities offered to mill agents only at \$42.60 delivered to New York rate points against \$41.75 a month ago.

**HAY MARKET REVIEW**

Hay markets held firm during the week ending January 11 with colder weather and heavy snow storms interrupting baling and loading in north central areas but resulting in a somewhat more active inquiry, according to the weekly hay market review of the United States Bureau Agricultural economics. Meadows were in good condition east of the great plains but pastures were reported mostly poor in some southern sections.

Timothy markets were fairly active with a somewhat stronger demand and only moderate offerings. Inquiry at Boston was fairly active and with light receipts. Hay sold on arrival at top quotations with practically no accumulations. Top grades at New York moved readily with an active demand but lower grades were somewhat dull. Prices at Pittsburgh were barely steady with light offerings and only moderate inquiry. Prices at Cincinnati advanced with a somewhat broader inquiry and unusually light offerings as result of unfavorable weather but trading was somewhat restricted at the higher quotations. All classes of hay at this market moved readily. Timothy clover mixtures were in particularly active request for race horse trade at premiums of 50 cents to \$1 per ton above ordinary hay. The Chicago market strengthened materially towards the close of the week with stormy weather and light receipts. Inquiry for practically all classes of hay was fairly active and good quality offerings moved readily. Trading at St. Louis was interrupted toward the close of the week by sleet and ice which caused considerable difficulty in inspection and moving cars.

Middle western alfalfa markets were firm with offerings of good quality hay hardly equal to trade needs. Receipts at Kansas City were seasonally light and continued almost entirely of medium and lower grades for which there was good shipping demand. Mixed feed mills took considerable medium grade alfalfa on old contracts but are prac-

tically out of market at present time as their supplies are sufficient for current needs. Only small quantities of low grade alfalfa were offered and these were hard to place. Inquiry from dairies and retailers for top grade hay continued brisk but offerings were very light. Receipts at Omaha were light and baling and loading in contributing country areas was interrupted by unfavorable weather. Pacific coast markets held firm although demand was somewhat restricted by mild weather and the recent improvement in pastures following good general rains in drought areas.

Prairie markets were quiet with prices practically unchanged. Receipts at Kansas City were light and consisted mostly of medium to better grades with a few cars of No. 1 and No. 1 extra green sold to retailers at top quotations. Offerings at Omaha were only moderate and stock yards were receiving very little prairie from the country as storage stocks were liberal and current needs were being met from cars on track.

**ANTI-CANNIBALISM FEED**

Experience on the feed lot has proven that certain feeds have a special value in aiding the feeder to control outbreaks of cannibalism in his poultry flocks.

When cannibalism develops it is best to feed less corn, and more barley, wheat, or oats. Bone meal, lime, salt, and dried milk also are to be used freely. A minimum amount of good oil should be used.

**EMERGENCY CHICK MASH**

Digestive disorders of young chicks often yield to treatment by special mash, rather than by expensive drugs and chemical compounds. The "California Milk Ration" has proved its efficiency far beyond the confines of the Golden State. It consists of 40 pounds of dried milk, 30 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of ground oatmeal, and 10 pounds of bran.

Connecticut Agricultural college authorities recommend the above if the following points are observed: (a) Use for young chicks afflicted with coccidiosis. (b) Water supply must be increased. The large amount of milk will cause great thirst; the milk sugar, changing to acid as it is digested will clear digestive tracts effectively.

Such a ration ordinarily is economical with chicks under eight weeks of age. With older chicks, the great supply of mash required runs up the expense.

**FROZEN ALFALFA: FIRST PHASE IN LATEST ELECTRIC TEST**

From the University of Wisconsin, source of many startling facts about grain and other agricultural products, comes another development in which alfalfa, ice, and electricity are combined.

S. T. Dexter, cereal chemist at the Madison school, is responsible for this new method of determining alfalfa hardiness. Roots of the plant are frozen in glass tubes and thawed. Distilled water then is added, and its electrical conductance power tested after a period of 10 hours.

If the roots are tender, the water will conduct a current easily, while the degree to which the electricity is not conducted demonstrates the winter-vitality of the variety in question.

**A TO G: 1930 VITAMIN RANGE**

A well-known feed expert, commenting on the mystery of vitamin potency, compares the vitamin with electricity. No one is certain, he declares, whether either of these forces is a substance or a property.

From the feed dealer's standpoint, the vitamin is not important as an academic theory, but as a producer of results. Vitamin G is the latest nutritional factor named by research workers in feed. It is called the "anti-pellagra" vitamin, but little is known of it. Experiments conducted last year also gave some evidence of a vitamin F which determines sex. Vitamin E, sometimes referred to as X, is contained in wheat germ oil, and certain green feeds. It prevents sterility.

The more commonly known vitamins are the

backbone of every dealer's rations. Vitamin A, the growth factor, is emphasized in Yellow corn, millet, milk, and fish scrap. Vitamin B, source of nerve strength, is supplied by yeast, and miscellaneous grains and seeds. Middlings carry vitamin B.

Vitamin C, the anti-scurvy force, also is found in grains. Vitamin D, which operates against soft bone development, is supplied by cod liver oil.

**CUTS FEED TRUCKING COST**

J. H. Mercer, feed dealer in Lathrop, Ohio, states in *Feed Bag* that the group-feed orders he obtains by telephone help reduce feed delivery costs materially.

"We serve a large rural territory," the Ohio dealer explains, "and calls for feed often come in from farmers living six miles away. Many of these deliveries are expensive, especially in rainy seasons when roads are bad, but last year I found a way to make them show a profit.

"Previous experience had taught us that most farmers owned telephones. A visit to the local exchange furnished us the phone number of these rural folks, and this list was placed on file in our store. Now, when a customer calls in for a few sacks of feed, I get busy at the telephone and call each farmer along the route, telling him the kinds of feeds carried in stock. I then explain that our delivery truck will pass his home at a certain hour, and that if any goods are needed we would be pleased to send them out. In many cases, this brings an order for a sack or two of feed and by the time the calls are completed we usually have several times the amount of the original order. Our truck then goes out fully loaded.

"This plan enables us to serve many customers, along with the one from which the original call came and cost of delivery is decreased in proportion. Much new business from various parts of our territory is obtained in this way and our books are kept constantly supplied with new names.

"We find our telephone a business builder at all seasons. It is quite inexpensive and many miles of good territory can easily be covered in a few minutes."

**LIGHT ARRIVALS KEEP HAY PRICES STEADY IN NEW YORK**

By C. K. TRAFTON

Business in hay in the New York market was just about normal during the period under review, but the tone of the market underwent several changes, reflecting alternate reductions and increases in the movement. The irregularity in the latter respect also caused considerable disparity in the prices prevailing at various terminals, the quotations at Manhattan and Brooklyn yards being more or less out of line at different times. However, the net change is in the list generally, as compared with prices current a month ago, are not important.

Early in the period the arrivals remained rather light on the whole and the market generally was steady with top prices well maintained, especially on the top grades which continued to make up a very small percentage of the receipts. In fact, it was stated that hardly one car out of 50 was really choice No. 1, and as a consequence business was done at as high as \$26. The bulk of the business, however, was done at \$24. and really top No. 2 brought that price at times when such hay was also difficult to buy.

This period of firmness served to attract somewhat larger shipments from the interior and a slightly easier tendency prevailed momentarily with top prices for all grades regarded as extreme. During and shortly after the holiday season the market again became steady as advices from certain mid-western points stated that farmers were unable to do any baling because of the extremely cold weather. In addition, the snow and ice in many parts of the Middle West, as well as upstate, served to greatly restrict loading. This falling off in the arrivals was especially marked in Brooklyn where the tone became much stiffer and continues so at this writing.



# ASSOCIATIONS

## ILLINOIS DEALERS CONVENE

The Grain Dealers Association of the Military Tract counties met last month for a luncheon and entertainment in the reception rooms of the Hotel Lamoine, Macomb, Ill. W. R. Nelson, head of Lowel, Hoit & Co. of Macomb, introduced the secretary of the state organization, W. E. Culbertson of Delavan, who spoke to the group. E. M. Pratt of Roseville was in charge of the meeting.

The dealers meet once a month during the winter, more than 50 of them being present at the last gathering.

## OPPOSE NORTHWEST GRAIN CO-OP

The Farm Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota will not join the Northwest Grain Co-operative, recently organized at Fargo, N. D., P. A. Lee, secretary, has announced, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch.

The position of the association was clearly stated in a letter that was sent to all members, in which Mr. Lee charges that the same forces which promoted the Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corporation of Minneapolis, with \$6,000,000 authorized capital, were active in the organization of the new co-operative.

## EASTERN DEALERS HOLD FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The New England Retail Grain Dealers Association held its first annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., last month. Officers elected at that time are: F. J. Glover, president; Jesse Rowell, vice-president; L. P. Townsend, secretary; and S. D. Howard, treasurer. Among those who addressed the association were J. G. Watson, Prof. Earl H. Rinear, and Joseph Davitt.

The membership of the association has passed 500, according to latest announcements, and is still increasing. It was stated at the meeting that New England purchases nearly \$100,000,000 worth of grain and feed a year.

## SOUTH DAKOTA GRAIN CO-OP MEETS

The greatly-heralded twenty-third annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Association of South Dakota, held at Sioux Falls, S. D., from December 10 to 12, was one of "outstanding importance," according to bulletins from the association's press agents.

Approximately 800 persons, including guests, attended the convention which featured a talk by W. J. Kuhrt of Washington, D. C., co-operative marketing specialist with the Federal Farm Board. The only other speaker of note was S. J. Codington of Stanhope, Iowa, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

## PLAN FEED MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION IN IOWA

Iowa feed manufacturers will convene at Des Moines, Iowa, January 21, to consider the formation of a state association, it was announced by W. I. Sargent, a member of the state committee appointed at a previous session of a small group. The meeting will be held in the Hotel Savary.

At the first meeting plans were made that resulted in the mailing of letters to all eligible members to ascertain their viewpoint on the value of a state organization. It was agreed that if a favorable response was met with a second meeting would be called. Feed manufacturers from all parts of the state answered that they approved of the idea, according to Milton Liggett of Seymour, Iowa, chairman of the committee.

## FEED DEALERS AND MILLERS TO MEET

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association will hold its midwinter meeting at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., on January 16 and 17. A large attendance is anticipated, both of members and those interested in the milling and feed industries who may become members.

Secretary C. C. Folts of West Valley, N. Y., has

prepared the program which should hold more than the usual amount of interest due to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act which resulted in the formation of the Federal Farm Board.

Several prominent speakers have been secured to address the association, including Charles Quinn, secretary of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, who will open the second day's session with a talk on farm relief. A well-known Buffalo banker is also expected to speak on a subject pertinent to the feed industry.

Mr. Folts has extended a cordial invitation to all dealers to attend the gathering.

## ILLINOIS GRAIN DEALERS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Definite plans for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, February 11 to 13, have already been formulated. Peoria has been selected as the convention city with the Pere Marquette Hotel as official headquarters. The program committee has lined up a group of prominent speakers, which will include a representative from the Federal Farm Board, a representative from the Farmers National Grain Corporation and a number of other farm leaders of national prominence. All sessions as well as the banquet will be held in the main ballroom.

The Pere Marquette is the same hotel chosen by officials of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at that group's thirty-third annual convention last October.

## CONVENTION CALENDAR

January 16-17:—Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association midwinter meeting in Buffalo, N. Y.

January 23:—The regular Illinois Grain Dealers Association meeting for members of the Streater territory will be held at the Hotel Stanton, Wenona, Ill.

January 23-24:—The Indiana Grain Dealers Association meets in Indianapolis, Ind.

January 28-30:—Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, Shrine Temple first two days, Des Moines, Iowa, third day.

February 4-6:—Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., with post convention trip to Winnipeg.

February 11-13:—Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois meets at Peoria, Ill.

February 20-21:—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y., midwinter convention.

October 12:—Terminal Grain Weighmasters Association meets at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

October 13-15:—Grain and Feed Dealers National Association meets at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

October 14:—Chief Grain Inspectors National Association meets in Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

## HOLD FARM GRAIN DEALERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

"A full house", with all members present, was reported at the National Farm Grain Dealers Association convention held last month in Chicago at the Fort Dearborn Hotel. Unlike many national associations, this organization consists of the president and secretary of each affiliated state association who act as representatives at each convention.

While it has been the custom to nominate officers to be elected at a later stage of the convention the election followed immediately after the nominations were made because there was but one candidate for each office. The new officers are: Paul E. Peeler, president; C. H. Bonnell, vice-president; and J. W. Shorthill, secretary. At the same time an invitation to hold the next convention in Omaha was read but it was decided to hold the 1930 meeting again in Chicago.

The following directors were chosen for the current year: C. S. Latchaw, Fred A. Mudge, A. F. Nelson, W. S. Criswell, A. L. Berg, J. W. Shorthill, Paul Peeler, M. P. Hill, D. H. Allen, S. J. Cottington, P. A. Lee, F. H. Sloan, L. E. Webb. The last four are also members of the Farmers National Grain Corporation's board of directors.

Included among the speakers was S. R. McKelvie, grain member of the Federal Farm Board, who said that he recognized 5,000 co-operative units endeavoring in a disorderly fashion to market their grain. He explained that the function of the Farmers National Grain Corporation was to get the bargaining power most industries enjoy. He stated that

it is the purpose to have representation on every buyer market in the world and that they will be backed by the "full strength and sincerity of the United States Government."

James C. Stone, another member of the Federal Farm Board, representing the tobacco interests, spoke of the functions of the farm board and what was endeavored to be accomplished through this agency for agriculture.

## TRANSPORTATION

### ANTICIPATE COMPLETION OF NEW WELAND SHIP CANAL NEXT SPRING

It is expected that by next April or early May, 60 per cent of the new Welland Ship Canal, the fourth to be built across the Niagara peninsula to circumvent the great Niagara cataract, will be ready for navigation. It is planned to have the new link in Canada's vital inland waterway open for ships by July 21.

Officials of the Canadian project hope that it will be possible to fittingly celebrate on Dominion Day this event which seems destined to play an important part in the country's commercial history.

It is estimated that the total cost of the new Welland Ship Canal will be in excess of \$120,000,000.

### USUAL AMOUNT OF GRAIN TO REMAIN AT MONTREAL OVER WINTER

With the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence River the port of Montreal has been left with a storage of 13,705,000 bushels of grain in elevators and 12 grain boats containing more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain in their holds tied up for the winter. Stocks on hand at the same time last year were a little over 13,000,000, says the Department of Commerce.

Total receipts at Montreal last year, as reported by E. G. Sabine, American trade commissioner, were 90,424,712 bushels of grain as compared with 216,495,154 in 1928.

The grain held in storage at Montreal may not be shipped to eastern Canadian ports for reshipment to Europe as usual, owing to the large stores held in western elevators which will be dispatched first to save freight charges.

### OCEAN RATES ON WHEAT DIVE TO LOW LEVEL

Prevailing ocean rates on Europe bound wheat are practically the lowest since 1913, according to comparisons by the Department of Agriculture and the International Institute of Agriculture. The institute's figures, compiled for October since which little change has occurred, show sharp declines in ocean rates as compared to a year ago.

The average of rates from the gulf ports is given as 8.36 cents a bushel to the United Kingdom, as compared with 10.9 cents a year ago and 9.12 cents in 1913. From the North American ports the average of the rates is reported as 4.56 cents a bushel against 8.11 cents a year previous and 5.07 in 1913. Argentina's rates on wheat to the United Kingdom are quoted at 9.4 cents from up river ports, compared with 14.5 cents a year ago and 8.8 cents in 1913. Argentina's rates are reported as 19.5 cents a bushel against 26.56 cents a year ago and 20.37 in 1913.

### PROPOSES 50 PER CENT REDUCTION ON EXPORT WHEAT RATES

A proposed cut of 50 per cent on export wheat rates was made in the course of debating on the Federal income tax reduction bill in the Senate by Senator McMaster of South Dakota. He recommended that instead of cutting taxes, surplus income to the extent of \$100,000,000 be used by the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce export wheat rates.

The senator displayed a lack of knowledge of wheat production in this country, declaring the yearly wheat crop to be 500,000,000 bushels whereas the average is much closer to 800,000,000, a considerable difference when a cut as large as 50 per cent is proposed.

"The proposal which I make here will increase the purchasing power of the agricultural communities," Senator McMaster said. "For example, I propose a 50 per cent reduction in freight rates on wheat from terminal market to seaport cities. In view of the fact that we raise 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in this country, if the freight rate is reduced by 10 cents a bushel on the 100,000,000 bushels that are exported, it will immediately raise the price by 10 cents a bushel of the 500,000,000 bushels of wheat that is produced, and that alone would add 50,000,000 to the purchasing power of the agricultural class. Likewise a reduction in the freight rates on export cotton would stimulate the purchasing power of the cotton growers by \$28,000,000."



## 1929 CHRONOLOGY OF GRAIN TRADE EVENTS

As a matter of record and for reference purposes the following list of events in the American grain trade is published.

### JANUARY

Acquisition of new companies by General Mills, Inc., puts 41,000,000-bushel storage capacity in control of one corporation.

E. E. Elliott elected president of Indiana Grain Dealers Association at its twenty-eighth annual convention held at Indianapolis.

President S. J. Cottingham presides at silver anniversary convention of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Fort Dodge.

Annual convention of Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association held at Buffalo, N. Y.

### FEBRUARY

Fifteen-hundred delegates attend annual convention of N. D. Farmers Grain Dealers Association at Fargo; A. M. Thompson re-elected president.

Arthur Speltz elected president of The Tri-State Grain Shippers Association at annual convention in Minneapolis.

Two thousand attend twenty-second annual meeting of Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Association in Minneapolis; T. Frederickson elected president.

C. H. Bonnel elected president of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association at annual meeting at Joliet.

Fourteenth annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Ohio held in Toledo.

### MARCH

Ultra-violet rays used commercially for first time in processing grain products at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by Quaker Oats Company.

National Hay Association and Indiana Grain Dealers Association merge offices; Fred K. Sale named secretary of both.

L. E. Webb elected president of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association at annual convention in Hutchinson.

### APRIL

At President Hoover's call, Congress convened in special farm-relief session. Grain dealers conferred with President Hoover.

Sprinkler systems fail in 25 per cent of elevator fires where sprinkler systems are involved, yearly report of National Fire Protection Association showed.

H. W. Talbott elected president of Western Grain Dealers Association at twenty-ninth annual convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Fifth annual convention of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Association held in San Francisco; E. L. Dial elected president.

### MAY

St. Louis Merchants Exchange started mill feed futures department.

L. A. Tripp re-elected president of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association at thirty-sixth annual convention held in Peoria.

Temporary reductions in railroad rates on wheat and flour for export made.

First steel goes into place for new Chicago Board of Trade Building.

Thirty-second annual convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association held at Wichita; J. H. Voss elected president.

Texas Grain Dealers Association held annual convention at Fort Worth; L. C. McMurdy elected president.

### JUNE

Agricultural Marketing Act, calling for \$500,000,000 of Federal funds for farm relief, becomes law.

Central Retail Feed Association held fourth annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis.; L. J. Hartzheim elected president.

D. W. McMillen elected president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association at annual convention in French Lick, Ind.

Third annual convention of the Montana Farmers Grain Dealers Association held at Havre; W. T. Cowan elected president.

R. J. Stephens re-elected president of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association.

Golden anniversary convention of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association held at Cedar Point. President Thierwechter was re-elected.

### JULY

Alexander Legge, of Chicago, begins duties as chairman of the Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Farmers National Grain Corporation, subsidiary of Federal Farm Board formed with capital of \$20,000,000.

### AUGUST

Official estimate places world wheat crop at 3,900,000,000 bushels, about 500,000,000 bushels below previous year's harvest.

Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Association merged with the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association.

New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Association held twenty-fourth annual convention at Syracuse; Samuel Deuel elected president.

### SEPTEMBER

J. Perry Burrus, milling and grain trade executive of Dallas, Texas, and chairman of the calendar reform committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, presented report favoring eventual adoption of a 13-month calendar in the United States.

Securities trading department opened on Chicago Board of Trade.

### OCTOBER

B. T. Dow, of Davenport, Iowa, elected president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at the thirty-third annual convention in Peoria, Ill.

Canadian government chemists declared official tests showed quality of new wheat crop to be equal to or better than last season's.

A. W. Clark elected president of the Association of American Feed Control Officials at twenty-first annual convention in Washington, D. C.

### NOVEMBER

Index to wheat value set by Federal Farm Board, agent of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Schedule items for supplemental wheat loans to grain co-operative Associations range from \$1.25 per bushel on No. 1 Northern Spring to \$1.13 for No. 1 Western White.

World wheat crop officially estimated at 530,000,000 bushels less than that of preceding season.

President Hoover invites leading grain dealers to national business conference in Washington, D. C.

### DECEMBER

Utah-Idaho Millers and Grain Dealers Association organized.

W. G. Kellogg, of Minneapolis, Minn., named general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, semi-Federal agency expected to sell 500,000,000 bushels of wheat to millers and other users in the 1930 season.

Federal Farm Board made good its promise to buy wheat until quotations were forced up to what it held to be a reasonable figure, by entering the Chicago market December 21, through its subsidiary, the Rural Grain Company, and offering \$1.18 per bushel; price fixing denied.

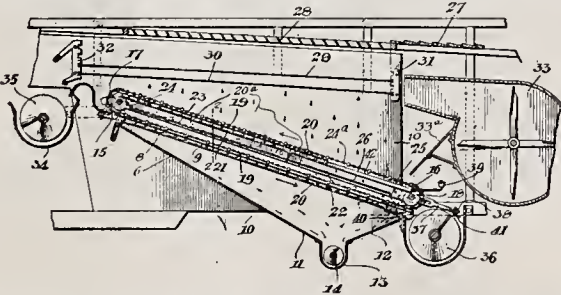
Title of wheat champion awarded to H. B. Smith, Wolf Creek, Alta., Canada at International Grain and Hay Show in Chicago.

## GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of October 8, 1929

Grain Cleaner. Carl Louis Callies, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada. Filed February 5, 1927. No. 1,730,556. See cut.

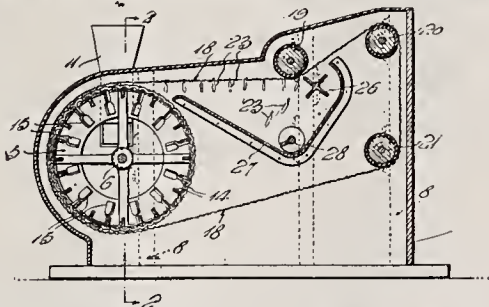
Claim: A grain cleaner of the character described comprising in combination with a vibratory shoe, a stationary frame mounted inside the shoe, an upper screening unit consisting of a stationary screen, a grate beneath the screen and a pan beneath the grate mounted in the shoe and carried by the stationary



framework, a lower screening unit consisting of a movable screen and a movable grate beneath the screen secured to the vibratory shoe, an endless carrier operatively mounted in the shoe adapted to pass over the screens of both screening units, and a grain receiving pan below the lower screening unit for receiving and discharging the treated grain.

Oats Separator. Emil A. Johnson, Northwood, N. D. Filed October 22, 1928. No. 1,731,167. See cut.

Claim: A machine for separating wild oats from tame oats, comprising a drum having a myriad of openings from the inner to the outer side of its peripheral wall, said openings being each of a diameter considerably greater than the diameter of but less than the length of either the tame or wild oats, whereby both varieties of oats may enter the openings endwise or may tilt into said openings but cannot move truly sidewise into said openings; a belt passing part way around the drum and under its



lower portion, said belt co-operating with said openings in forming pockets of a depth considerably greater than the diameter of either tame or wild oats and adapted to position both varieties endwise to the belt; said belt having a myriad of small openings of less diameter than either the tame or wild oats but of a size to receive the small heads found only on the wild variety; and means for driving the belt and drum, whereby said belt will pull the wild oats from the opening of the drum and they may be removed from said belt.

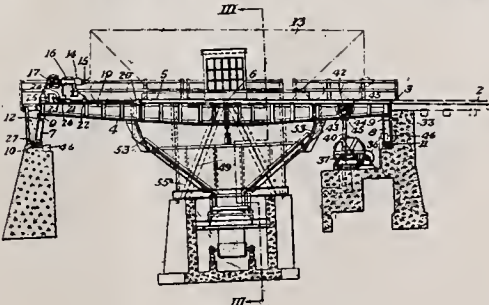
Bearing Date of October 15, 1929

Mixer and Conveyor. Peter Thomson, Wilmington, Del. Filed August 16, 1926. No. 1,731,953. See cut.

Claim: A method of conveying and mixing loose materials consisting in placing the different loose materials together in a suitable receptacle, feeding the materials along the receptacle, screening and mixing the materials as they are being fed, forcing a blast of air through the materials as they are being screened, and subsequently pneumatically conveying the materials to a desired location.

Bearing Date of October 22, 1929

Car Unloader. Lewis J. Robb, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Heyl & Patterson, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

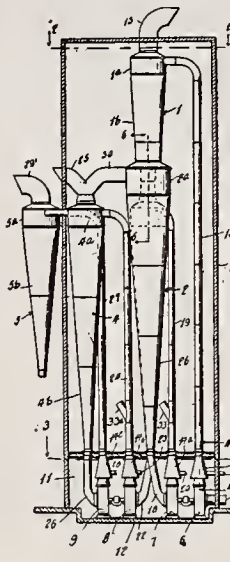


a corporation of Pennsylvania. Filed March 19, 1926. No. 1,732,537. See cut.

Claim: In a car unloader, a track, a tilting frame at the end thereof adapted to tilt a car, and a track on the frame forming a continuation of the first-mentioned track, coupling means permanently positioned above the track on the frame adapted to engage the coupler of a car on the track, and means for shifting the coupling means longitudinally of the frame.

Apparatus for drying hay, grain, and the like. Arthur W. Koon, Schriever, La. Filed April 12, 1928. No. 1,733,022. See cut.

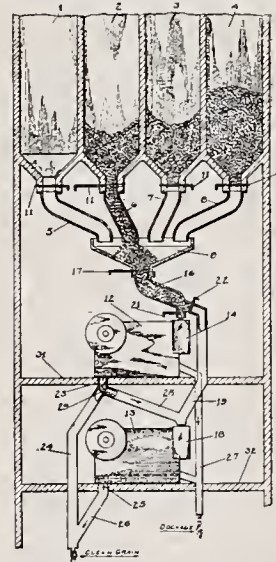
Claim: A drying apparatus including towers arranged one above the other and of which the upper one extends into the lower one, means for supplying material to the upper tower and heating it during its passage thereto, a third tower, means conveying the



material from the lower tower to the third tower and heating it during its passage thereto, and means by which the heat from the third tower may be directed into the lower tower at the juncture thereof with the upper tower.

Grain-handling apparatus. Donald B. Fegles, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed March 30, 1928. No. 1,732,463. See cut.

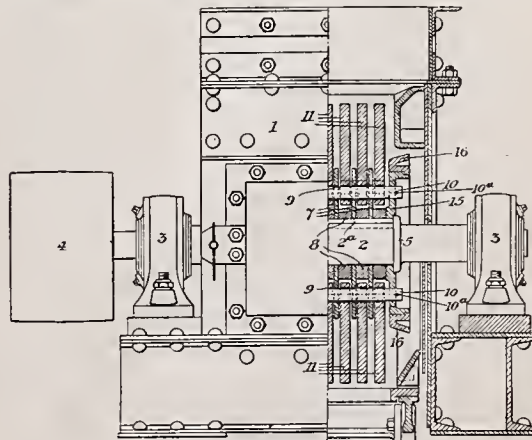
Claim: A grain handling apparatus comprising a plurality of grain separating and cleaning units arranged at different levels, a system of conduits connecting said units, means whereby said units may be



connected by said conduit system either in parallel or in series, and means for feeding grain to the upper end of said conduit system.

End disk for hammer mills. James E. Stine, Aldan, Pa., assignor to Pennsylvania Crusher Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed June 29, 1928. No. 1,732,701. See cut.

Claim: The combination, with a crushing machine having the usual cage or screen, a rotor shaft, rods operatively supported by said rotor shaft and hammers hung from said rods, of sectional end disks



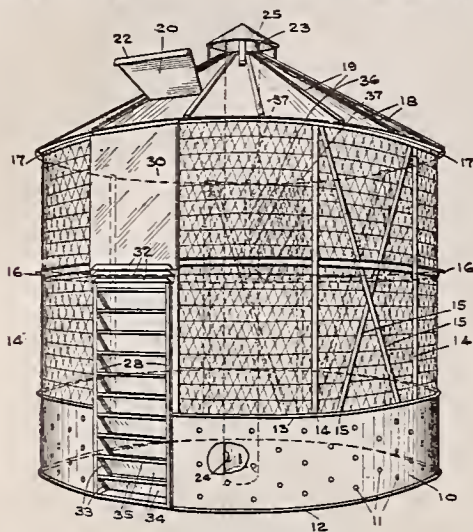
carried by said rotor shaft and supporting ends of the rods from which said hammers are hung; said sectional end disks including removable rims which may be renewed when worn without removal of the end disks or other parts from the rotor shaft.

Sheet-metal grain bin. Albert N. Eaton, Omaha,



Neb. Filed November 12, 1928. No. 1,732,400. See cut.

Claim: In a grain crib, a container body having a vertically disposed door opening in one side thereof extending throughout substantially the entire height

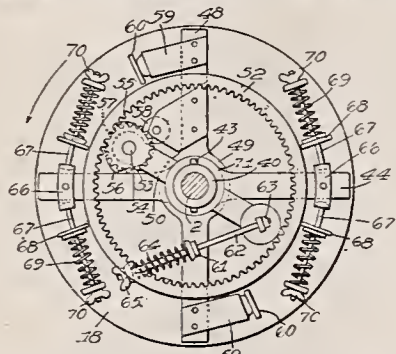


of the crib, and a plurality of door sections slidably mounted upon the side of said container body and arranged to slide in telescoping relation one section upon the other, whereby said door openings may be opened at either top, bottom or intermediate portions thereof.

Bearing Date of October 29, 1929

Grain Cleaner. John Edward Johnson, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 28, 1927. No. 1,733,604. See cut.

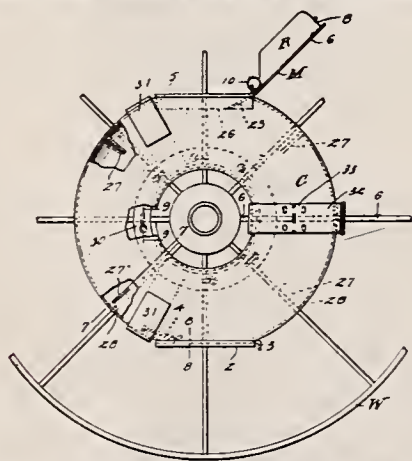
Claim: A device of the character described comprising a casing, a shaft rotatably mounted in said casing, a revolving screen unit disposed in said casing, means yieldingly supporting said unit upon



said shaft and means operable by rotation of said shaft to strike said unit periodically and impart a shaking motion thereto.

Seed-treating apparatus. Curtis M. Phillips, Rudyard, Mont. Filed September 13, 1928. No. 1,733,314. See cut.

Claim: An apparatus of the class described comprising a container having an opening in a wall thereof, a closure member for said opening swinging outwardly into open position, a receptacle carried by said closure member and extending within the container when the closure member is in closed position

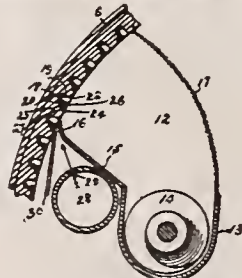


tion, said receptacle having a discharge opening, a member for controlling the flow through said discharge opening of the receptacle, and means for moving said controlling member into closed position when the closure member is in open position and for moving said controlling member into open position when the closure member is in closed position.

Bearing Date of November 5, 1929

Grain Separator. George Andrew Larson, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Walter Douglas Dale, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed March 26, 1928. No. 1,734,261. See cut.

Claim: A separating drum having its inner sur-

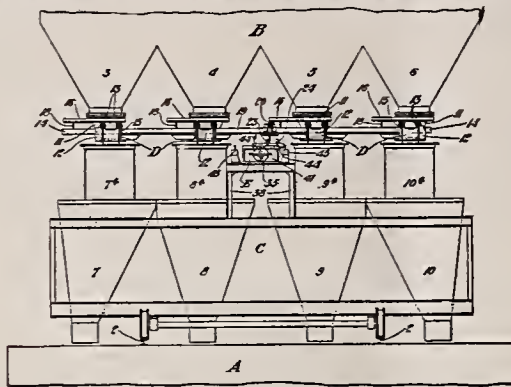


face formed with pickets having spillways downwardly directed therefrom and merging thereinto,

and means to direct a blast of air upwardly through the spillways into the pockets.

Bin Gate. Caleb Addison McCollum, deceased, Clariton, Pa., by Florence Woods McCollum, executrix, Pittsburgh, Pa., and James McIntosh, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed January 5, 1926. No. 1,734,686. See cut.

Claim: The combination with a material delivering hopper, of a gate for closing the lower delivery end of said hopper, and a vehicle for receiving the material delivered from said hopper, said gate comprising a body portion, a horizontally reciprocating gate member, a movable side member on said body

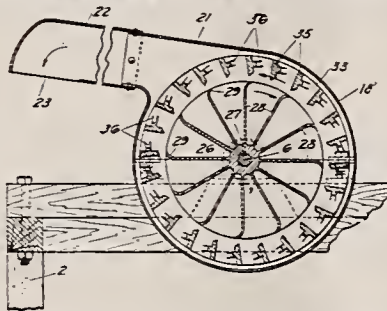


adapted to move outwardly if any material is caught between the end of said reciprocating gate member and gate body when said gate member is being closed, and a power operated unit carried by said vehicle for opening and closing said gate member.

Bearing Date of November 12, 1929

Seed Huller. Robert Stanley, De Witt, Iowa. Filed May 16, 1928. No. 1,735,550. See cut.

Claim: In a huller, a substantially cylindrical casing having a substantially tangentially arranged discharging spout connected to the periphery thereof, an inlet to admit seeds or grains approximately centrally of an end of the casing, a pair of oppositely rotating

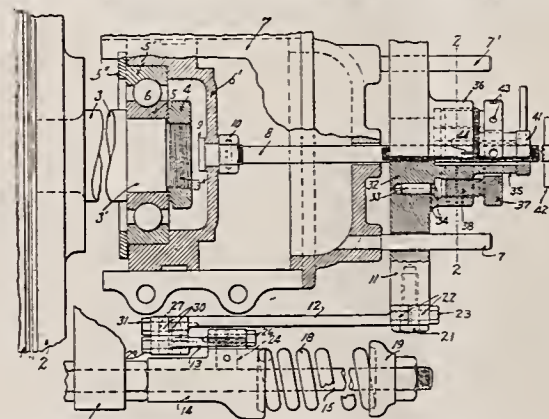


supporting members in the casing having seed engaging members thereon to catch and throw the seeds outwardly, the seed engaging members of one supporting member being arranged radially outwardly from those on the other member.

Bearing Date of November 26, 1929

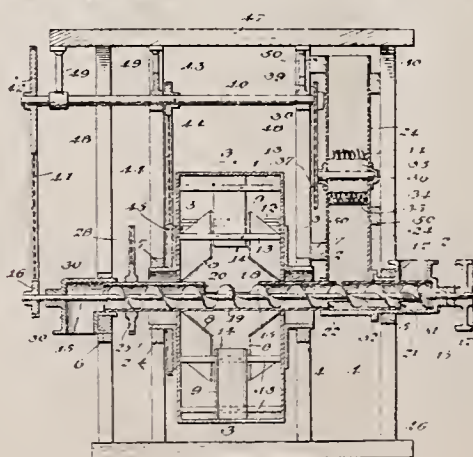
Attrition Mill. Edward M. Brennan and Allan P. Daniel, Springfield, Ohio, assignors to The Bauer Bros. Company, Springfield, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed March 8, 1928. No. 1,737,183. See cut.

Claim: An element capable of axial movement, an axially-movable non-rotatable member connected therewith, a normally immovable member, said mem-



bers having threads of different pitch, and a rotatable member interposed between the non-rotatable and normally immovable members and provided with internal and external threads for engaging the threads of the non-rotatable and normally immovable members.

Bearing Date of December 3, 1929



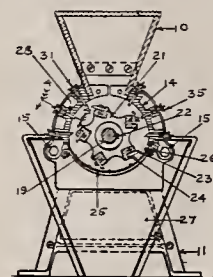
Mixing Apparatus. Angus D. MacLellan, Ownesboro, Ky. Filed August 18, 1926. No. 1,738,440. See cut.

Claim: Apparatus of the character described comprising a drum, means to revolve the drum, means passing through the drum for conveyance of the material to be acted upon by the apparatus, means carried by the drum and revolving therewith for mixing the material, and means for adjusting the conveying means to either introduce ingredients to the drum in one instance and to conduct the mixture from the drum in another instance.

Bearing Date of December 24, 1929

Grain Cracking Machine. Delmond Sensenbaugh, Bloomington, Ill. Filed August 5, 1927. No. 1,740,787. See cut.

Claim: In a machine for cracking grain, a rotary shaft, and attached cutters, a casing enclosing said shaft and cutters, comprising head portions and two side plates, a screen disposed below the rotary cutters, a hopper attached to the side plates in a manner to direct the grain therebetween, a plurality of stationary knives carried by the side plates, and disposed parallel with respect to the rotating shaft, mechanism permitting exterior manual adjustment



of the stationary knives during movement of the rotary shaft and attached cutters, including supporting guideways for the stationary knives formed interiorly of the side plates, a series of bolt members embedded in the stationary knives and having their threaded ends projecting outwardly through apertures in the side plates, a series of coil springs surrounding the bolts, said springs being located in the supporting guideways in a manner to apply tension upon the stationary knives, and manually operated nut portions threaded upon the projecting ends of the bolts in such manner as to control the inward and outward movement of the stationary knives.

## IN THE COURTS

J. W. Stills & Son, operators of elevators at Maunie, Crossville, and Calvin, Ill., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. They list liabilities of about \$8,000 and assets of some \$7,000.

S. E. Mikkelsen, Inc., H. W. Collins, and I. C. Sanford Grain Company have filed bankruptcy proceedings against the Williamette Valley Grain Company, Portland, Ore. Claims are listed at approximately \$7,000, it is reported.

C. A. King & Co., long time grain dealers at Toledo, Ohio, recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and requested the appointment of a receiver to look after the interests of its creditors. Cyril H. Wideman was appointed receiver by the Federal Court.

Editor American Grain Trade:—Enclosed find my subscription. The Riffe Bros. Grain Company has just completed two new modern elevators, one here that has a capacity of 125,000 bushels, and one at Texhoma that has a capacity of 100,000 bushels. About January 20, they will begin the erection of one at Goodwell, Okla., 30 miles from here with a capacity of 125,000 bushels. If you would be interested, I will send you a photograph of the two that are completed, and tell you something about the Texas Panhandle as a grain producing country that will raise more grain in 1936 than the entire state of Kansas. J. K. RICHARDSON, Stratford, Texas.

WITH a brisk demand for wheat at lower prices from Canada, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Greece, and Panama, the exports of that commodity totaled \$78,604,000 for the three quarters of 1929, and increased 7.5 per cent above last year's value, but were 35.1 per cent below the average export value of the 1924-1928 period. The quantity shipped abroad, 64,236,000 bushels, was 14.6 per cent greater than a year ago, although 22.3 per cent below the 5-year average quantity exported.—United States Chamber of Commerce Release.

LARGELY because of reduced exports of cotton and tobacco, the total value of agricultural exports from the United States in 1929 was somewhat less than in 1928. Foreign sales of foodstuffs, which, with cotton and tobacco, make up the great bulk of the agricultural exports, showed, in the aggregate, little change in 1929 as compared with 1928, some decrease in wheat and a marked decline in barley and rye being offset by increased exports of meat products, corn and fruits and nuts.





## EASTERN

The Federal Mill & Elevator Company, Inc., Lockport, N. Y., advises that since the first of the year it has been operating under the new name of Federal Mill, Inc.

Fred P. Obrecht & Son, grain and feed merchants, have opened a branch plant at Towson, Md. They operate two warehouses in Baltimore and a mill at Hoods Mills, Md.

W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated. Linus C. Coggan is president, and Monroe J. Lorimer, treasurer. The company will deal principally in grain, hay, flour and feeds.

The practicability of erecting an elevator at the Marine Terminal, Wilmington, Del., to take care of the grain grown on the peninsula (Delaware and eastern Maryland) is being considered by a committee, it is reported.

The 300,000-bushel grain storage unit which the Pratt Food Company is building at Buffalo, N. Y., will be ready to receive grain within a month, it is reported. Another unit with a capacity for 45,000 tons of feed and grain was completed recently and is in operation.

The grain and feed business of W. A. Nickles & Son, Newville, Pa., is being operated by farmers in the Newville and Shippensburg communities. The company is operating on a co-operative basis under the name of the Cumberland Valley Co-operative Association. It is capitalized at \$100,000.

## OHIO AND MICHIGAN

A 15,000-bushel elevator is being erected for the Urbana (Ohio) Mills Company.

G. E. Bursley & Co. has equipped its plant at Springport, Mich., with a ball-bearing bean and grain cleaner.

The Edmore (Mich.) Marketing Association has equipped its plant with a corn sheller, elevators, separator and other machinery.

The Farmers Co-operative Company, Defiance, Ohio, has finished remodeling its elevator, which is now practically a new house.

The Mancelona (Mich.) Marketing Association has been incorporated and its name changed to the Mancelona Co-operative Company.

About 135 farmers have taken stock in a co-operative grain elevator company which is being organized at Columbus Grove, Ohio.

Kellogg & Buck have installed new equipment in their plant at Morenci, Mich., consisting of a corn sheller, elevators, and other miscellaneous equipment.

The Farmers Grain & Seed Company, Grelton, Ohio, has re-roofed its elevator with metal, installed roller bearings, and made other improvements.

Hart Bros. are improving their elevator at Fenwick, Mich., with one 15-horsepower and two three-horsepower fully enclosed self-ventilated ball-bearing motors.

Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich., have replaced the engine power in their elevator at Watrous, Mich., with a 10-horsepower motor which is enclosed in a fire-resistive enclosure.

The Armada (Mich.) Elevator Company has purchased the mill and buildings of the defunct Armada Farm Bureau which it will operate in addition to its grain and coal business.

The Rockafellow Grain Company has completed the installation of electrical equipment in its plant at Ashley, Mich., with a second 15-horsepower ball-bearing motor. This eliminates the use of a semi-Diesel oil engine.

George W. Kraft, former president, took over the Foraker (Ohio) Farmers Exchange Company which was sold at a receiver's sale. F. G. Sprang, former manager, is operating the business which is known as the Foraker Grain Company.

The Central Elevator Company, Jackson, Mich., capitalized at \$25,000, has taken out a franchise, to conduct a general grain and elevator business. Incorporators are Russell E. Ward, Lillian M. Ward, and Clara Lamont, Jackson, Mich.

The Ohio Grain Co-operative Association was recently incorporated to take over the properties

of the Ohio Grain Company at Milford Center, Irwin, Woodstock, and Mechanicsburg. The Ohio Grain Company was organized in 1913.

The G. J. Burrer Mill & Elevator Company, Sunbury, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The company has acquired 15,000 bushels' additional storage space with the recent purchase of the Farmers Co-operative Elevators at Conduit and Sunbury.

The W. B. Gramlich Company recently officially opened its enlarged and rebuilt plant at Kenton, Ohio. The plant is in three units, the seed and feed department, which is housed in a new, semi-fireproof, three-story building, the grain and cement department, and the coal and builders supply department. The grain unit consists of two elevators which have been moved across the railroad tracks and joined together, as well as remodeled inside and equipped with new machinery.

## INDIANA

The Mayer Grain Company has installed a roller-bearing corn sheller in its plant at Fulton.

The Mishawaka (Ind.) Grain & Coal Company has filed papers for dissolution of its company.

The Rolling Prairie Grain Company, Laporte, has changed its name to the Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Company, Inc.

The Fred Heffleman elevator at Dunreith was recently purchased by James Jackson. Mr. Heffleman is moving to Indianapolis.

A farmers co-operative elevator and a feed manufacturing plant are to be built at La Grange, sometime before March, it is reported.

Louis Schoenfield, seed, grain, and coal dealer at Rockport, for many years, has been appointed mayor of Rockport for the next four years.

The Farmers Co-operative Company has taken an option on the Ashby & Ashby Elevator at Ladoga. John G. Brown, of Monon, president of the company, is trying to interest the farmers in the company's taking over all the local elevators of the state.

The Central States Elevator Corporation, sponsored by the Central States Grain Association, has been recently formed to operate chiefly in Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis. The new company, capitalized at \$500,000, plans to secure elevator facilities in sections where grain growers agree to market their products through the Central States Grain Association. The new company will be co-operative and will acquire elevators and equipment in Indiana, eastern Illinois, western Ohio, and southern Michigan for grain storage of the Central States Grain Association.

## SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

G. C. Hayes has acquired the interest of E. A. Stapp in the Hayes Grain Company, Sentinel, Okla.

The Lester Stone elevator at Wildorado, Texas, has been purchased by J. N. Beasley of Amarillo.

The new 250,000-bushel concrete elevator of the Bob White Flour Mills, Kingfisher, Okla., has been completed.

The Zohn Grain Company, Sharon, Okla., has installed a 7½-horsepower electric motor. All machinery is operated by electricity.

The Star Mill & Elevator Company, Inc., Hennessey, Okla., will build a large grain elevator at Manchester to replace the house which burned.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange has improved its elevator at Red Rock, Okla., and has equipped its feed department with new machinery.

The business interests of Enid, Okla., are endeavoring to induce General Mills, Inc., to build an additional 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator to its plant, it is reported.

Seven steel tanks for bulk storage, and a two-story building with storage space and offices have been completed at Dallas, Texas, for the Sherman-Magnolia Seed Company.

The W. B. Johnston Elevator at Garber, Okla., has been purchased by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation. The plant is to be wrecked and a modern one built, it is reported.

The Owensboro (Ky.) Grain Company has already started work on the erection of a new 150,000-bushel grain elevator and drying plant to re-

place the buildings which recently burned. The approximate cost of the new building, including machinery, will be about \$200,000. The capacity of the old house was 40,000 bushels.

P. G. Newkirk, of the P. G. Newkirk Grain Company, Mobeetie, Texas, has purchased land at Briscoe (Mobeetie p. o.) and at Mobeetie, on which he intends to build elevators next spring.

Elevators may be included in the plan of Frank Kell and associates to establish a large grain port on the Mississippi River in connection with a barge line to New Orleans. This plan would provide a shorter route from the grain belt to the Gulf ports.

The Riffe Bros. Grain Company will start work about January 20 on the construction of a 125,000-bushel grain elevator at Goodwell, Okla. The company recently completed a 100,000-bushel house at Texhoma, and a 125,000-bushel house at Stratford.

Contract has been let to Jones-Hettelstater Construction Company for the construction of a 1,000,000-bushel addition to the grain elevator of the Kimbell Milling Company, Ft. Worth, Texas. The cost of construction and equipment will approximate \$250,000.

According to incomplete construction work statement of the board of port commissioners, New Orleans, La., building and repairs costing nearly \$25,000 remain to be effected on public elevators there. The cost of the repair program so far has been \$17,646, while the total cost of the work undertaken will be \$42,425. Elevators "D" and "E" at the Stuyvesant Docks are involved in the schedule for repair and replacement.

## MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The Seger Grain Company is installing cleaning equipment in its plant at Jackson, Minn.

The R. E. Jones elevator at Le Sueur, Minn., which burned, causing a loss of \$40,000, is to be rebuilt.

The Farm Bureau Warehouse Company has taken over the Leinenkugel & O'Connor grain elevator at Sauk City, Wis.

Julius H. Anderson has equipped his plant at Franklin, Minn., with a 10-ton scale; has enlarged his driveway and remodeled his office.

The Ervin Elevator at Akeley, Minn., has been taken over by Gust Axelsson & Son, flour and feed dealers. Peter LeMois formerly operated the house.

Charles Evers, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-operative Society at Alpha, Minn., has recently purchased the Alpha Grain Company. Coal will be handled as a sideline.

The Commander Elevator Company has improved its plant at Elysian, Minn., with a new belt and overhead drive. Coal sheds have also been constructed for the handling of coal as a sideline.

The Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn., has announced plans for the erection of 20 additional concrete storage tanks of 1,000,000-bushels capacity. Construction will start early this year.

Ray W. Junkman has incorporated his business at River Falls, Wis., as the Junkman Elevator Company with a capital stock of \$12,000. Incorporators are R. W. Junkman, C. Junkman, and Mrs. Della Junkman.

The New London Warehouse Company, Virginia, Minn., conducted for the past five years by Wilho Junnila and William Oja, has been taken over by the former who will continue to operate under the same name.

The Liethen Grain Company, Appleton, Wis., has moved its large grain elevator to another location, north of the Soo Line railroad tracks. The new \$60,000 grain and feed warehouse, previously reported, has progressed to the third story.

The Equity Co-operative Exchange, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., has been capitalized at \$100,000, to operate terminal elevators and buy and sell grain products. Incorporators are A. V. Swanson, Minot, N. D., J. M. Anderson, Fargo, N. D., J. D. Myers, Blackwater, N. D., and others.

The Northwest Grain Co-operative, a \$2,000,000 corporation affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, was recently organized with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., as previously reported. A. L. Berg, Baltic, S. D., has been elected



president; John R. Maddock, Maddock, N. D., vice president; and G. W. Connell, Minneapolis, secretary.

The Searle Grain Company will start the erection of a new \$150,000 elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., as soon as plans are completed. The new house will be built on the site of the Sterling Elevator which burned December 12. The structure will be fireproof and of steel and concrete construction. It is to be completed by July 1. The main storage unit was not damaged in the recent fire.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Elevator Company reports that it has added to its equipment a 1½-ton truck to take care of its increasing delivery business which extends within a radius of 10 miles of Green Bay. They have also installed a Eureka Cornulator. The retail business continues very good, according to a recent report from J. C. Lymon, president. Feed prices, he says, are high as compared to the prices which the farmer receives for milk; and the trade seems to be satisfied with the prices they are receiving on barley and rye, but oats and wheat are moving slowly on account of the farmers expecting higher prices in the spring.

## WESTERN

Cathcart & Rouse plan to build an elevator of approximately 30,000 bushels' capacity at Montpelier, Calif.

The Kertz Feed & Fuel Company, opened recently at Palo Alto, Calif., and is dealing in grain, feed, coal, etc.

The Walsh Grain Company, Bozeman, Mont., has voluntarily assigned its assets to the Montana State Department of Agriculture.

P. J. Rooney & Son have opened the 35,000-bushel Hord elevator at Greeley, Colo., for the storage of corn. They bought the house last summer.

The Centennial Mill Company, Spokane, Wash., plans to build a system of terminal elevators when freight rate adjustments can be made with the railroads.

The Miles City (Mont.) Mill & Elevator Company has leased its property to the Montana Milling Company which will use the plant as a warehouse for flour and feed.

The Kipp Warehouse Service Company, Hardin, Mont., has equipped its fireproof elevator, built last fall, with bean cleaning machinery. The equipment has a capacity of 100 pounds an hour.

The Colorado Grain & Bean Company has equipped its elevator at Sterling, Colo., with elevator legs, conveying machinery, wagon and truck dumps, a feed mixer, and a rolled barley outfit.

The Box Elder County Farm Bureau Association plans to build a large wheat storage warehouse at Brigham, Utah. Construction work will start in the spring so that the structure may be ready for the next crop.

The Chamber of Commerce is promoting plans for the erection of a 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Spokane, Wash. J. W. Bradley, vice-president of the Old National Bank and Union Trust Company, is chairman of the committee.

The Markuson Grain & Bean Company, Edgar, Mont., plans to build a cribbed elevator of approximately 20,000 bushels capacity. A warehouse will be built in connection. The elevator will be driven by electric motors and equipped with 10-ton scale, legs, grain cleaner and feed grinder.

## THE DAKOTAS

The interior of the Edward J. Ziltz grain elevator at Lemmon, S. D., is being remodeled.

C. A. Shepherdson has recently leased and reopened the elevator at Talmo (Irene p. o.), S. D.

The Farmers Grain & Lumber Company, Inc., Bonilla, S. D., has succeeded Siberz Bros. & Craig.

The Riley-Arneson Company has equipped its remodeled elevator at Irene, S. D., with a 15-ton truck scale.

The old Equity Elevator at Ardoch, N. D. has been torn down and the materials have been transported elsewhere.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed new equipment, including an automatic scale, in its plant at Williston N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Letcher, S. D., has been equipped with a scalper, leg, reel and a 40-horsepower feed grinder.

The Farmers Union Exchange plans to cover with metal its elevator at Farmer, S. D., and to increase its storage capacity.

The Cargill Elevator Company, Ardoch, N. D., plans to erect an annex and the possible installation of a grain cleaner and feed grinder.

The Zorba Land, Grain & Livestock Company has equipped its elevator at Herrick, S. D., with a 7½-horsepower motor and a 24 inch feed grinder.

The Farmers Elevator Company is building a 40,000-bushel cribbed and iron-clad elevator at Witten, 14 miles northwest of Winner, S. D. Construction

will start soon on elevators at Mosher and Wood.

The Farmers Elevator Company has purchased the 20,000-bushel cribbed elevator at Yale, S. D., which had been formerly operated by Sheldon F. Reese.

The Union Equity Sales Company, recently organized with a capital of \$100,000, will establish headquarters at Aberdeen, S. D. Thirty-five Equity Union Elevators in the Dakotas subscribed to the corporation. H. C. Cunningham, Mina, S. D., is president.

The North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Co-operative has made application to the Federal Farm Board, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the Northwest Grain Co-operative for a \$400,000 facility loan to build a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Grand Forks, N. D., as previously reported. The balance of the amount required is to be raised through the sale of stock.

## ILLINOIS

Joseph Schafer & Sons have equipped their plant at Springfield with an oat huller.

The Turner-Hudnut Company has equipped its elevator at Lacon with new 20-ton Fairbanks scales.

The Co-operative Grain Company has installed two all-steel truck lifts in its elevator at Roxbury.

John Meisner has added an overhead traveling electric truck dump to his elevator equipment at Cazenovia.

The Modesto (Ill.) Grain Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to deal in grains and feeds.

The elevator of the Bement Farmers Grain Company at Piatt (Bement p. o.) has been equipped with electric motors.

The Hight Elevator Company, Decatur, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Incorporators are William Hight, J. C. Hight, and W. I. Moore.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Company, Alton, has acquired additional property adjoining its plant on which it plans to build a grain storage unit of 200,000 bushels capacity.

The Woodland (Ill.) Co-operative Elevator Company has bought the elevator and grain and coal business of C. O. Cavitt. The price paid is reported to be \$6,000. Mr. Cavitt had operated at Woodland for 33 years.

The Palmyra (Ill.) Grain Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to deal in grains and feeds and to maintain elevators. The main offices will be at Palmyra. Incorporators are J. R. Hollingsworth, Fred D. Simpson, and Jesse A. Smith.

The Pontiac (Ill.) Farmers Grain Company is operating its new modern 25,000-bushel elevator, recently completed. The house, which replaces the one destroyed by fire, is of wooden crib construction, covered with sheet metal. Pneumatic dumps for both wagons and trucks have been installed at the plant.

The Douglas County Grain Company, recently formed from the merger of the Tuscola (Ill.) Grain Company, the Collins Grain Company, and elevators at Hayes and Galton, has been operating since January 1. Oscar Collins is general manager of the new company. Wilbur Hopkins is manager at Tuscola, Fred E. Rose at Galton, and William Reeder at Hayes. The main office of the company is at Tuscola. The new organization will continue to buy grain and handle farm products, and the milling department will continue the manufacture of breakfast foods.

## IOWA

The Farmers Grain Company, Madrid, is building a new office building, 16 by 24 feet.

The Lockwood Grain Company, Des Moines, is reported to have made an assignment.

A new steel roof has been placed on the elevator of the Farmers Exchange Company at Charles City.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Eldridge, is operating its new \$11,000 mill which was recently formally opened.

The Shipley (Iowa) Grain Company has installed a truck dump and head drive, and has electrified both its elevators.

Carl Tiffany is operating the Schlosser elevator at Colfax which he recently leased. New scales have been installed.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed an oat huller, with an hourly capacity of 100 bushels, in its house at Pierson.

The William F. Stalzer Elevator at Haverhill has been purchased by the Kelp Grain & Lumber Company who will also operate the elevator at Vancleve.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has completed its new 25,000-bushel elevator at Fontanelle. The structure occupies the site of the old

house which was torn down last fall. A feed house and a cob house are also included in the plant.

The elevator of Gilchrist & Co., which has been in operation at Lawler for 59 years, has been purchased by a Mr. Taylor.

The South Side Elevator Company, Whiting, will handle coal as a side line, and has recently bought the coal business of Dan Davis.

The R. E. Mangan Company (grain) has recently been organized at Sioux City by R. E. Mangan, formerly local manager of the Fleischmann Malting Company, and F. E. Le Moir.

Rohlk & Goettsch, dealers in grain, lumber and coal at Donahue, have been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000. Grover W. Rohlk is president, and William Goettsch, vice-president.

The Conroy (Iowa) Lumber & Grain Company has been recently organized with a capital of \$20,000. It has taken over the property of the Hilton Lumber & Grain Company. A new oat huller has been installed in the plant.

## MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

The Green Ridge (Mo.) Elevator has been covered with metal.

A small elevator was recently completed at Palmer, Neb., for H. W. Weems.

The Home Lumber Company has sold its grain and sideline business at Potter, Neb.

The Consolidated Flour Mills have closed their elevator at Perth, Kan., for the season.

The elevator at Sanford, Kan., owned by a stock company, is to become a co-operative elevator.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Stapleton, Neb., has recently built a new office.

The Haskell Elevator at Hartington, Neb., is now operating under the management of A. R. Olson.

The Farmers Co-operative Association, Fairmont, Neb., has added gasoline and oil to its business.

The Farmers Elevator has completed and is operating its new 40,000-bushel house at Sublette, Kan.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Association has covered its house at Ceresco, Neb., with galvanized iron.

The Dorchester (Neb.) Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock Company has purchased Grothe Bros.' elevator.

The Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Tamora, Neb., has added gasoline and oil as sidelines to its elevator business.

The Brown Grain Company, Pawnee City, Neb., has moved into new quarters which have been completely modernized.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Live Stock Association, Polk, Neb., has succeeded the Farmers Grain & Stock Company.

The Samuel S. Crilly Elevator, Riverton, Neb., has been equipped with a five-horsepower electric motor and an 18-ton scale.

The Platte Valley Hay & Grain Company at Kearney, Neb., formerly conducted by C. J. Doran and Owen Whitely, has been dissolved.

Arthur Melcher is tearing down the Crowell Lumber & Grain Company's elevator at Humphrey, Neb., which he recently purchased.

The old Hord elevator at Greeley, Neb., is to be opened shortly by P. J. Rooney and son, Harry, who will use the house for corn storage.

The C. B. & Q. Railroad plans to install a new drier in its elevator at Omaha, Neb. The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Company operates the house.

The Gano Company is building a 50,000-bushel elevator at Lakin, Kan. An elevator for the company was recently completed at Hartland.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Company, Pleasant Dale, Neb., has installed a truck dump, extended its driveway, and remodeled its office.

The J. R. Harold Grain Company, Wichita, Kan., has changed its name to the Harold-Wallis Grain Company. The principals are J. R. Harold and W. W. Wallis.

A 50,000-bushel grain storage unit has been completed for the Lyons (Kan.) Flour Milling Company. The company's total storage capacity is now 300,000 bushels.

The Davidson Grain Company, Hutchinson, Kan., will complete its new 350,000-bushel elevator by February 1, it is reported. Construction work was started last September.

The Co-operative Equity Exchange, Cimarron, Kan., plans to build a modern concrete and steel grain elevator of 100,000-bushels capacity. It will cost approximately \$30,000.

The Mutual Terminal Elevators, Inc., has been established in Hutchinson, Kan., by Clarence Jones and associates, who are promoting the building of a 300,000-bushel terminal elevator there.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Salina, Kan., announces plans for the erection of a 1,500,000-bushel elevator on a 10-acre tract east of Salina.



The house will be completed in time for the next harvest. The structure will be designed for future additions to the extent of a 3,000,000-bushel capacity.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Association has been recently incorporated at Walthill, Neb., with a capital stock of \$5,000. Incorporators are D. A. McQuiston, C. Hedges, P. Minton and R. Cox.

The elevator of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Company, Cornlea, Neb., has been purchased by J. T. Forristol, formerly of Walthill. He is operating under the name of the Farmers Elevator.

A 27,000-bushel elevator, seed house, storeroom, and office building are to be erected soon at Hays, Kan., for the Wheat Farming Company. The new buildings and equipment will cost approximately \$30,000.

The George Gano Grain Company has remodeled its elevator at Dighton, Kan., and has installed new loading machinery. The loading capacity is two cars an hour. The elevator capacity is 40,000 bushels.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Company, recently formed, is building a new elevator at Santanta, Kan. C. E. Lucas, formerly with the Light Grain & Milling Company, Santanta, will be manager of the house.

The Clay-Leahy Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$110,000. Frank B. Clay is president, J. F. Leahy, vice-president, and C. A. Rogers of McCook, Neb., assistant treasurer.

The elevator of the Hanover (Kan.) Grain, Feed & Coal Company has been purchased by George J. Imming who is operating the business under the name of Serve You Grain Company. He handles grain, feed, and coal.

The Protection (Kan.) Co-operative Supply Company plans to increase the leg capacity of both its

elevators next spring. The new 10-bushel automatic scales will be installed, and one house will be covered with metal.

The elevator, stock and store of the Selkirk (Kan.) Grain & Implement Company has been recently sold to the Western Hardware & Supply Company of Leoti and Tribune. The elevator will be conducted as heretofore.

## CANADA

Work will start soon, it is reported, on a \$500,000 addition to elevator No. 1 of the Halifax (N. S.) Harbor Board.

Co-incidental with the promised harbor improvements, the Canadian Terminal Systems, Ltd., plans to erect at Meaford, Ont., a 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator.

The Vancouver Harbor Commissioners forecast the expenditure of \$12,000,000 for construction work in the port which will probably include grain elevator additions.

In anticipation of the opening of the Welland Canal in the spring of 1930, the Canada Steamship Lines, with the Kingston Elevator Company as a subsidiary company, are building a 2,500,000-bushel elevator at Kingston, Ont.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland, and Winnipeg, Man., is considering the building of a line of elevators around Peace River, Alta. W. F. Sinden, elevator superintendent in Canada, has been inspecting northern Alberta for suitable sites.

The Ellison Milling & Elevator Company, Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta., has completed a 60,000-bushel grain elevator, the first unit of a 200,000-bushel plant which the company plans to build. Machinery has not been completely installed and the house will not be used until next season. The company operates a chain of 20 elevators in southern Alberta.

is estimated at approximately \$1,000,000. Crossed wires in the headhouse is thought to have caused the fire. (See details elsewhere in this issue.)

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—The grain elevator at Haydenville was destroyed by fire on December 18. The house was owned and operated by a number of business men.

Venlo, N. D.—The elevator of Carter & Legg was totally destroyed on December 12. The fire is thought to have originated either in the chimney or from backfire of the engine.

Dwight, Neb.—Frank Patocka, assistant to Joseph Kalina, manager of the Dwight Farmers Grain Company burned both hands recently from a short circuiting of electric current.

St. Louis, Mo.—George J. Aff, president of the F. W. Clemons Feed Company, and member of the Merchants Exchange, was caught between two trucks recently and seriously injured. He is now recovering.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fire destroyed the large grain elevator of the Sterling Grain Company on December 12. About 100,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000 bushels of oats were burned. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Richland, Pa.—The elevator and warehouse of John Zug burned early in December, causing a loss of \$85,000. A considerable quantity of grain and feed burned. Some new feed machinery had recently been installed.

Enid, Okla.—A dust explosion in the plant of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company on January 1 caused a damage of several thousand dollars to the elevator and killed Robert Lee Mizar, sweeper. Other workers were slightly injured.

Sloan, Ind.—The office of the Sloan Grain Company burned December 23. All equipment and records were destroyed. No insurance was carried. The timely arrival of a freight train which threw water from the engine saved the elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—The feed house of the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation burned early in December, causing a loss of \$150,000. Machinery valued at \$75,000 had recently been installed. Plans were started immediately for rebuilding the structure.

Owensboro, Ky.—The plant of the Owensboro Grain Company was destroyed December 15, with a loss of \$150,000. The fire started in the boiler room of the drying plant which was equipped with valuable machinery. The elevator was totally destroyed with several thousand bushels of corn. An adjoining brick warehouse containing \$40,000 worth of grain, was saved. The chief loss, according to Henry O'Bryan, president, is in the machinery and the time lost. Plans are under way for rebuilding the house.

## FIRES—CASUALTIES

Woodson, Ill.—The storehouse of the Farmers Elevator Company burned December 25.

Warsaw, N. Y.—Fire totally destroyed the elevator of C. R. Van Allen on December 25.

Alva, Okla.—Fire severely damaged the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Association on January 4.

Killduff, Iowa.—The house of the Killduff Elevator Company burned December 24, causing a loss of \$5,000.

Robsart, Sask.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the Western Grain Company together with 20,000 bushels of wheat.

Hammon, Okla.—Fire recently destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Wheat Growers Association. Estimated loss is \$10,000.

Tipton, Ind.—Fire destroyed the warehouse and offices of the Fuller Coal & Feed Company on January 6. Loss is estimated at \$5,000.

Fox, Minn.—The grain elevator and contents, at Fox, Minn., burned, causing a total loss to the building and a loss of \$7,000 to stock.

Big Lake, Minn.—The warehouse and stock of Mitchell Bros. Grain Company were recently destroyed. Loss is estimated at \$8,500.

Hawley, Minn.—Fire recently destroyed the combination elevator, potato warehouse and implement house of Torgerson Bros., causing a loss of \$15,000.

Edmunds, N. D.—The office and engine room and considerable grain of the Farmers Elevator were destroyed. Estimated loss is \$1,000, covered by insurance.

Delta, Colo.—The grain warehouse of Guy Blair burned early in January, causing a loss of approximately \$6,500. A considerable quantity of grain also burned.

Pilot Mound, Man.—The elevator of the Ogilvie Milling Company, together with 40,000 bushels of wheat, burned December 17. Insurance fully covered the loss.

Oak Harbor, Ohio.—The elevator, as well as the mill and storage shed, of the Emery Thierwechter Milling Company was recently destroyed by fire. Estimated loss is \$125,000.

Fort Yates, N. D.—A grain elevator located at Germany, 14 miles from Fort Yates and owned by a farmer organization, burned recently, together with 5,000 bushels of wheat.

Wellington, Colo.—Fire destroyed recently the grain elevator owned by the Bankers Trust Company of Denver, and located 12 miles northwest of Wellington. A considerable quantity of barley, beet

pulp and cotton seed cake were destroyed. Loss is estimated at \$25,000. The house will probably be rebuilt.

Chicago, Ill.—Fire destroyed the seven-story grain storage plant of Albert Schwill & Co. on December 30. About 600,000 bushels of grain stored in the building were also destroyed. Loss

## OBITUARY

ANDREWS.—Jacob Andrews, member of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, and founder and president for several years of the New England Cereal Company, died recently at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, following an operation.

BECKER.—Eugene E. Becker, stock and grain broker at Buffalo, N. Y., for the past 25 years, and manager of J. S. Bache & Co., died December 16. He was 51 years old.

BIGGAR.—William H. Biggar, who had engaged in the grain and coal business for many years, died December 14 at Brantford, Ont. He was 63 years old. His widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

BUTTERFIELD.—H. W. Butterfield, who formerly operated an elevator at Okeana, Ohio, died recently in Cincinnati at the home of his daughter.

CAMPBELL.—Harvey Campbell, grain and feed merchant, committed suicide December 27 at his home in Cool Spring, Pa. He was 70 years old.

CARHART.—Edward R. Carhart, member of the New York Produce Exchange, died January 7. He had been ill for several years as the result of an automobile accident. He was 66 years old.

CLEMMER.—A. B. Clemmer, secretary for 15 years of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Commercial Exchange, died January 5 from a heart attack. He was 67 years old.

CREED.—John William Creed, elevator operator for Adkins Bros., Prentice, Ill., was accidentally shot and killed on December 15, while on a hunting trip.

CRUMP.—Jackson Crump, founder of the grain and feed firm of Crump Bros., which he operated for 39 years in the suburbs of Memphis, Tenn., died

recently in El Paso, Texas. He was 88 years old.

DAVIS.—Richard G. Davis, of R. G. Davis & Sons, New Haven, Conn., died early in December.

EDDY.—George W. Eddy, of C. F. & G. W. Eddy, and director for several years of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and of the Maritime Association, died December 7 at his home in West Newton.

FOGELL.—Eugene J. Fogell, retired grain merchant of Jackson, Mich., died December 12 from the results of an automobile accident. He was 70 years old.

GRAHAM.—George Graham, grain dealer at Streator, Ill., died.

GREER.—J. W. Greer, who was associated with the Marfield Grain Company, Minneapolis, Minn., for the past 22 years, died late in December. He was 51 years old. His widow, and four children survive him.

GUILD.—James R. Guild, grain hay and feed dealer at Medaryville, Ind., died recently. He was 77 years old. His widow and eight children survive him.

KELLY.—Andrew Kelly, former president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and also former president of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Winnipeg, died January 5, following an illness of two years. He was 78 years old. Mr. Kelly had been in the flour and grain business for 45 years.

LAMB.—John A. Lamb, aged 71 years, died at the home of his brother, J. D. Lamb, at Excelsior, Minn. Mr. Lamb was interested in the grain business at Minneapolis, Minn., from 1896 until his retirement in 1921.

LARCOSKI.—Peter S. Larcoski, secretary for the Atwood Larson Company, Duluth, Minn., for 25



years, died following an illness of three days. He was 47 years old. He was a leading member of the Duluth Board of Trade. His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

**LIGHTNER.**—Charles B. Lightner, manager of the Christopher Grain Company, Great Bend, Kan., died of pneumonia. His widow and four small sons survive him.

**LINDMAN.**—Oscar F. Lindman, formerly in the grain business at Milwaukee and Chicago, and member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 20 years, died December 9 at Pasadena, Calif. He was 82 years old. His widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

**MACK.**—George W. Mack, aged 25 years, grain buyer at Lehr, N. D., died in Bismarck.

**MARTIN.**—James Myers Martin, member of the New York Produce Exchange for 40 years, died January 6 at Garden City, Long Island. He had been ill for two months. He was 70 years old.

**MEARS.**—Edwin C. Mears, connected for a number of years with the inspection staff of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont., died December 10, following an illness of three months. His widow and two sons survive him.

**MOULTON.**—A. J. Moulton, manager of the Federal Grain Company, Inc., Mansfield, Ill., died December 15 in a hospital at Champaign. He had been ill for two months. His widow and a son survive him.

**NOWAK.**—Albert Nowak, one of the founders and the first president of the Nowak Milling Corporation of Hammond, Ind., and Buffalo, N. Y., died at his home in Buffalo. He was 76 years old. Mr. Nowak started in the feed milling business 40 years ago, upon his arrival from Poland. Two sons survive him.

**PRICHARD.**—C. B. Prichard, manager of the Gardner (N. D.) Farmers Elevator, died at Fargo. He was 64 years old.

**PULTZ.**—Adam D. Pultz, veteran member of the Produce Exchange, New York, and connected for many years with the International Elevating Company, died December 19. He was 83 years old.

**RITTGER.**—Louis Rittger, manager of the Mor-

risonville (Ill.) Farmers Co-operative Company died December 19. His widow survives him.

**RUNCIE.**—James Runcie, seed and elevator man, Fort Branch, Ind., was killed January 2 by a passenger train. Mr. Runcie was formerly associated with the John Hubbard Seed Company, Evansville, and later operated a grain elevator at Fort Branch, handling seeds and feeds on a large scale.

**SCRANTON.**—A. E. Scranton, manager of the Farmers Grain Company, Kearney, Neb., for 20 years, died at the age of 62.

**SHERMAN.**—John Sherman, former retired partner in the Bonners Ferry (Idaho) Grain & Milling Company, died of heart failure. His widow and one daughter survive him.

**SMITH.**—R. Edward Smith, connected with the Wyalusing (Pa.) Hay & Feed Company, died following a short illness. He was 62 years old.

**TALPEY.**—Charles R. Talpey, formerly connected with Talpey Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo., and formerly president of the board of trade there, died at his home in Tampico, Mexico. He was 55 years old. His widow survives him.

**THOBRO.**—Henry Thobro, former grain dealer at Bloomington, Ill., died December 17 at his home in New Smyrna, Fla. He was 78 years old. Prior to his operations in Bloomington he engaged in the grain business at Chicago.

**WELCH.**—H. J. Welch, feed broker at Geneva, N. Y., was killed recently in an automobile accident. He was 45 years old. His widow and children survive him.

**WHITESIDE.**—Alvin H. Whiteside, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died late in December. Mr. Whiteside had charge of the board's signal corps training school during the war.

**WILDMAN.**—C. A. Wildman, grain and coal dealer at Menlo, Iowa, for the past 20 years, died. He was 56 years old. His widow and a daughter survive him.

**ZIMMERMAN.**—Eldridge Zimmerman, engaged in the grain, feed and flour business at Kutztown, Pa., for several years, died in the Allentown (Pa.) Hospital. He was 77 years old.

## HAY, STRAW AND FEED

The Norwood (Minn.) Milling Company has opened a feed store.

The White Feed Company is opening another branch in Everett, Wash.

The Elgin (Ill.) Flour & Feed Company has installed a new corn cutter.

The Landess (Ind.) Grain & Feed Company is now equipped to grind feed.

The Sunshine Feed Store at Hartford, Wis., has installed a large feed grinder.

J. B. Greenlee has sold his feed business at Neola, Iowa, to Floyd Oathout.

The Middlebury (Ind.) Grain Company has installed a vertical mixer in its plant.

Barr & Moon have equipped their plant at Lamoni, Iowa, with an ear corn crusher.

Frank Hoose & Co. has equipped its elevator at Eddyville, Iowa, with a new feed grinder.

Smiley Irwin has moved his feed manufacturing plant at Madison, Ind., to larger quarters.

The Rolla (Mo.) Farmers Exchange has improved its plant with a Jay Bee Feed Grinder.

The Knauf & Tesch Company, Chilton, Wis., has installed a Haines Feed Mixer in its elevator.

The Kasbeer (Ill.) Farmers Elevator Company has equipped its plant with a new feed grinder.

The Farmers Produce & Grain Company, Hamilton, Mo., has recently installed a new feed grinder.

The Evan E. Woodard Grain Company has installed an ear corn crusher in its plant at Fairdale, Ill.

The Buckeye Feed & Grain Company, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,100.

The Humansville (Mo.) Feed & Produce Company has installed a new feed mixer and a new feed grinder.

An addition to house a 26-inch feed grinder has been built by the Farmers Elevator Company at Grover, S. D.

The Koop Feed Store, Dale, Ind., has installed a feed grinder, and is grinding meal, cracked corn, and egg mash.

J. P. and D. F. Easterly have purchased the Farmers Elevator Company's plant at Pryor, Okla.,

which they are converting into a feed grinding plant. They will do custom grinding and carry flour and feeds.

B. A. Pierson is converting the old Beckett Mill at Cabool, Mo., which he recently bought, into a feed grinding plant.

The Coopersville (Mich.) Co-operative Association has equipped its feed department with a cold process molasses mixer.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Produce Company, Blissfield, Mich., has installed a 50-horsepower motor in its plant.

E. H. Lewis has moved his feed business at Sinton, Texas, into new quarters. The old place will be used as a store house.

The Fleck Elevator Company, Killduff, Iowa, has installed a 20-inch feed grinder for cracking corn and grinding poultry feed.

The O. & N. Lumber Company is remodeling the elevator at Rusk, Wis., which it recently bought, into a feed grinding plant.

The Lebanon (Ohio) Farmers Co-operative Company is equipping its plant with a batch mixer, elevators and other machinery.

Leonard Althoff and Martin Werner have opened a feed and seed store at Friendship, Ind. They will handle feeds, seeds, and grain.

The feed grinder in the elevator of the Cass City Grain Company, Kingston, Mich., has been equipped with a magnetic spout.

The W. H. Koch feed business at Owatonna, Minn., has been taken over by the Harland Flour & Feed Company of Minneapolis.

Walter Jansen & Son, feed dealers at Lincoln, Calif., have bought the warehouse and feed stock of the Dam Estate at Wheatland.

The Associated Storage & Warehouse Company, Susanville, Calif., reports that it may build elevators in Lassen County this year.

The Cummins Grain Company, Melrose, Iowa, has installed a feed grinder, electrically operated, with an hourly capacity of 2,500 pounds.

The Wayland & Coppock Farmers Elevator Company, with headquarters at Wayland, Iowa, has equipped its plant with a 27-inch feed grinder, operated by two 30-horsepower motors, an ear corn

crusher, a Haines Feed Mixer, and a stone burr mill. Electric motors have been installed throughout the plant.

The Scranton (N. D.) Equity Exchange Company has installed a Haines Feed Mixer.

The Robert Fuel & Feed Company has installed a feed grinder in its plant at Loveland, Colo.

The Michigan Bean Company has installed a Haines Feed Mixer in its plant at Midland, Mich.

A. Wahlgren is constructing a two-story building at Hynes, Calif., for the operation of his feed business.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Castalia, Ohio, has completed a warehouse, 60 by 50 feet, which will be equipped with a feed grinder.

The Raymond Co-operative Creamery Company, Wilmar, Minn., has purchased the feed equipment of the former Charles Thalen business.

The Brownsville (Texas) Feed & Seed Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000 by N. R. Willis, A. A. Prince, and H. L. Maas.

The Anoka (Minn.) Feed Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in feed, fuel and other merchandise.

James H. Wake has equipped his feed plant at Oskaloosa, Iowa, with an ear corn crusher, and a combination corn cracker, cutter and grader.

The Farmers Co-operative Association, Boyden, Iowa, has equipped its feed department with a five-horsepower batch mixer of one ton capacity.

The Rochester (Minn.) Feed & Seed Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company deals in flour, feed, seed, etc.

The Dahl Elevator Company has completed a new feed warehouse, with a daily capacity of seven cars, at Minneota, Minn. A feed grinder has been installed.

The J. H. Patterson Company, Marengo, Ill., has completed a 28 by 120-foot feed warehouse. The structure is of frame construction with a concrete foundation.

The Albert P. Schofield Estate, Council Bluffs, Iowa, plans to install machinery for manufacturing stock feed. An addition will be built to house the new machinery.

M. H. Terhune has installed a feed grinder in the plant of the Houghton Seed Company, Petersburg, Ill., which he recently leased. He will grind grain and hay.

James Gidden & Co., Lexington, Ky., has been incorporated to deal in feed, coal, and building supplies. Incorporators are J. C. Giden, O. B. Keller, and F. R. Hisle.

The A. E. Green Produce Company, Wakita, Okla., has equipped its plant with a feed grinder. They will grind poultry and dairy feeds and do custom grinding.

The L. & G. Feed Company is enlarging its plant at Galesburg, Ill. The interior of the present building is being remodeled, and 1,700 feet of floor space will be added to the plant.

The Hendricks (Minn.) Farmers Elevator Company has built a large feed house which is equipped with a 25-horsepower feed grinder. A new office building has been completed.

Hardeman-King Company, feed manufacturers, with plants at Oklahoma City and McAlester, Okla., and Amarillo, Texas, has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Joseph Rubner has converted the elevator at Worthington, Iowa, which he recently bought, into a feed grinding plant. A 24-inch feed grinder with two 25-horsepower motors has been installed.

Joseph Pebbe, Bellevue, Iowa, has completed a new feed grinding building, equipped with a 24-inch feed grinder operated by two 20-horsepower motors, a five-horsepower sheller, and a truck scale.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a new feed grinder in its plant at Hayward, Minn., the power for which will be brought from Albert Lea by cable. Two 25-horsepower motors have also been installed.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Winthrop, Minn., is building a new feed house, 14 by 20 feet, to enclose a feed grinder equipped with two 40-horsepower motors. A corn and cob crusher will also be included in the equipment.

The Tyson Produce Company, Butler, Mo., and the Grain Belt Mills, St. Joseph, have merged under the name of the Grain Belt Feed Stores. The building occupied by the Tyson company has been purchased and an addition is being built to it.

Anthony Faske has equipped his plant at New Burlington (Mount Healthy p. o.), Ohio, with electrically driven feed grinding machinery. The new machines have an hourly capacity of four tons. He will grind dairy feed and poultry feed and do custom grinding.

The Toronto (Ont.) Elevators, Ltd., has completed a modern feed mill which is located near its 2,000,000-bushel elevator on the waterfront.



Stock and poultry feeds are manufactured. The company plans to extend its plant and warehouse facilities.

The General Feed Stores, recently organized, have been operating at King City, Mo., since January 1. They conduct a general mixed feed business and do custom grinding. A 40-horsepower feed grinder with an hourly capacity of 150 bushels has been installed.

A 30-horsepower feed grinder has been added to the equipment of the Edmore (Mich.) Marketing Association. A corn sheller, operated by a five-horsepower fully enclosed self-ventilated ball bearing motor has also been installed in the plant.

The Kerr Grain & Hay Company, Melvin, Mich., is completing its new feed mill which replaces the

grain elevator and feed mill which burned some time ago. A 50-horsepower Jay Bee Feed Grinder has been installed. Additional machinery will be installed in the spring.

The El Monte (Calif.) Feed & Fuel Company has been organized by R. L. Thomson, formerly with the Nicholas Grain & Milling Company, and James Westpheling who was with the same company. They are occupying the location of the former El Monte Grain Company.

The Consolidated Feed & Grain Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has organized a subsidiary company in Minneapolis, the Lake States Feed & Grain Company, Inc., which will handle wheat feeds, feed grains, linseed meal and other feeds. F. M. Rosekrans, Jr., is in charge.

strength, make a normal crop next year. Any one of the groups can prevent the producing of a normal crop. The farmer cannot make crop without some ready cash to be furnished by the bank, without some necessary food and feed to be furnished by the merchant, without sufficient fertilizer to be supplied by the fertilizer dealer, and finally without intelligent labor to be supplied by himself.

If the merchant, the banker, or the fertilizer agent gets decided preference in crop liens to the exclusion of the rights and interests of those who furnish the other essential supplies, I can see a complete agricultural paralysis in this state. I honestly feel that the banker, local merchant, and fertilizer dealer should prorate their debts and should co-operate with one another and with the farmer in the production of the best crop at the least cost or expense to the farmer.

A primary agricultural problem in North Carolina is that of securing larger production without corresponding increase in the cost of production. Throughout the nation agriculture has lagged behind industry in finding practical ways of securing the benefit of a larger production without a corresponding larger outlay for production. This is certainly true in North Carolina.

It is one aspect of the agricultural situation that I have studied carefully and with intense interest. Our best chances for substantial increase in production without additional cost lies through vigorous and persistent educating the farmers to the importance of pure seeds and pure breeds.

## MARKETING SEED CO-OPERATIVELY

Co-operative marketing of seed grain was one of the subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Seed Growers Association, held at Brandon, last month. There are now six local associations co-operatively organized for the handling and marketing of seed grain in Manitoba, oats being handled at Solsgirth and Silverton, barley at Birtle and Miami, Mindum wheat at Carman, and brome grass seed at Graysville, Man.

It is likely that other local groups will be organized in the near future, and methods of organization and operation were explained to the meeting, organization being dealt with by the secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board, and the much more complicated question of operation by R. B. Dickinson, secretary of the Solsgirth Seed Oat Growers Association.

The need for a central marketing agency for seed grain, both for the local associations and individual growers located at unorganized points, was recognized, and a representative committee was appointed to investigate and recommend a plan. The board has undertaken to defray the expenses of this committee.

## THE 1930 SEED SELLING SEASONS OPENS

Seedsmen in general are looking forward to a fairly good season this year, according to information obtained in principal markets by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Business was rather slow during December and little improvement is expected by most seedsmen for the next few weeks. On the other hand, orders for future shipment have been booked for a greater volume than last year in some markets. Stocks of most kinds were in good shape.

Wholesale prices on January 4 averaged lower than on a corresponding date in 1929 for the clovers, Alfalfa, meadow fescue, rape, hairy vetch and soy beans. On the other hand, they were higher for Timothy, Redtop, common vetch and cowpeas.

Domestic supplies of Red Clover are about double those of a year ago. Good crops were harvested in several European countries including Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland. England and France had small crops. The carryover in Europe was of good size because of small American requirements the year before. Wholesale prices averaged approximately \$12.35 per 100 pounds lower than a year ago for domestic, and imported, quoted at \$18, was about \$5 lower. Domestic is selling on an average about \$2.50 higher than foreign, compared with premiums of \$8.50, \$3.50, \$8, and \$6.25, respectively, one, two, three and four years ago. Imports have fallen below those of the year before.

During the period July 1 to December 31, imports amounted to 719,600 pounds, with an additional 771,400 pounds to be permitted after staining, compared with 1,232,400 entered and 711,100 to be stained the year before. Exports for the 11 months ending with November were 491,760 pounds in 1929 and 380,019 in 1928.

Prices of White clover averaged about \$1.95 lower than last year. Supplies from the domestic crop were slightly larger. The European crop moved rapidly and imports have been heavy. For the July 1 to December 31 period they amounted to 1,299,900 pounds compared with 1,253,900 in 1928 and 486,800 in 1927.

Sweet Clover seed prices averaged about 70 cents below those of last year. Supplies from the domes-

# FIELD SEEDS

## RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED MOVING SLOWLY AT LOWER PRICES

Red and Alsike Clover seed continued to move slowly from the hands of growers during the two weeks ended December 31, according to information obtained by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and released this month. Prices to growers declined about 15 cent per 100 pounds for Red Clover and about 35 cents for Alsike Clover seed.

Movement of Red Clover seed continued slower than usual. At the close of the year growers had sold about 55 per cent of the crop, compared with 70 to 75 per cent at the close of 1927 and 1928. Thus far movement has been most rapid in northern Indiana and southern Idaho.

Prices advanced in a few districts, but declines outnumbered advances. On December 31 prices to growers averaged \$15.75 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$15.85 two weeks ago, \$15.50 a month ago and \$27.80 a year ago. Prices ranged \$13.25 in southern Idaho and \$14 in western Oregon to \$17.95 in northern Illinois and \$18.20 in northeastern Iowa. Imports continued light and for December amounted to 54,000 pounds.

Movement of Alsike Clover seed continued slow. Up to December 31, 60 to 65 per cent had left the farms compared with about 80 per cent at the close of 1928 and 1927. In a few districts including northwestern Ohio, Minnesota and southern Idaho, 70 to 80 per cent had been sold.

Imports continued heavy and during December 1,055,500 pounds were permitted entry into the United States. The December imports were the heaviest for that month since 1925. For the period July 1, to December 31, imports amounted to 2,770,100 pounds; compared with 1,259,400 in 1928, 2,795,700 in 1927 and 493,100 pounds in 1926 during the same period.

## HOOSIER STATE SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

There is a little better feeling among the wholesale and retail seed dealers of Indiana towns and cities and indications are that there will be a better demand this coming spring for field seeds than there was during the corresponding period of last year. Things have been brightening up a great deal since the first of the year. Reports from various parts of the state are to the effect that farmers are planning to plant bumper crops during the coming spring. The Hoosier farmers are in much better spirits than they were a year ago and one hears less of the "farm problem" now and farmers are trying to solve their problem by the raising of bigger and better crops. Retail seed dealers are well pleased with the outlook.

\* \* \*

A report from Owensville early in January stated that farmers have about abandoned hope of saving any of the corn still standing in the fields. It is estimated that only 60 per cent of the crop has been gathered and a great deal of it is in bad condition, due to the sap. Near zero weather that prevailed

in Indiana during a part of December was believed at the time to have removed much of the sap from the corn, but much of the grain is still bothered with this ailment and as a result many of the farmers are not trying to market any of the new corn.

\* \* \*

The annual Gibson County corn show was held at Princeton on December 30 and 31, with a large attendance. The show was under the personal supervision of C. M. East, county agricultural agent.

\* \* \*

The Posey Seed and Feed Company at Mt. Vernon has started its large hammer mill in operation. The mill, located in the basement of the building, is operated by electricity and has a capacity of 8,000 pounds of grain.

\* \* \*

The farmers of Pike County and the business men of Petersburg will hold their annual banquet in the Red Men's Hall at Petersburg on Wednesday night, February 19, in honor of the winners in the five-acre corn contests held in the county during the past year. Medals and cash prizes will be awarded the winners. Foster Logan, of Jefferson township, who lives at Algiers, is the only contestant to receive a gold medal. His average was 101.6 bushels to the acre.

\* \* \*

The annual corn and poultry show was held at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum at Evansville on January 2, 3 and 4, and thousands of farmers in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western and northern Kentucky attended the event. Peter J. Lux, "international corn king," was in charge of the corn division of the show.

## THE POTENTIAL VALUE OF PURE-BRED SEED

By O. MAX GARDNER  
Governor of North Carolina

In purebred seed alone I believe we can actually add 10 per cent to the market price of our state's crops over what the price would be under our present plan of seed selection. The state experiment stations, test farms, and prison farms, as well as many individual farmers are all co-operating in the breeding and multiplication of pure-bred seed for our principal crops. In making plans for planting in 1930, there is no reason for the farmer to be satisfied to plant inferior, non-pedigreed seeds.

Before the three remaining years of my administration are gone, I believe that we can have a sufficient quota of purebred seed of the important crops of the state available for every farmer, and that we will have educated the farmers to such realization of their importance in increasing his profits that everyone will be ashamed to continue to plant seed that simply looked good or that came from land where the yield was good.

What we can do with purebred seed we can do on a smaller scale but perhaps with as good effect in purebred stock, especially in securing purebred sires for all stock raising.

If we are to make a normal crop in North Carolina in 1930 one definite thing we must do. The banker, the seed merchant, the fertilizer dealer, and the farmer must come together. There must be a meeting of their minds.

No single one of these groups can, with its own



tic crop were slightly greater than the year before. Imports have shown a further decrease and from July 1 to December 31 amounted to 183,000 pounds of White. For the same period 512,700 pounds of both White and Yellow were imported in 1928, 763,500 in 1927 and 1,255,900 pounds in 1926.

Alfalfa seed prices averaged about \$3.05 higher than last year. Production in 1929 was about one-third larger than in 1928. Imports for the period July 1 to December 31, amounted to 162,900 pounds, not including 40,000 held for staining, compared with 338,800 in 1928, 440,500 in 1927 and 1,582,900 in 1926. Exports for the 11 months including November amounted to 767,477 pounds, compared with 706,671 pounds in 1928 and 1,171,680 pounds in 1927.

Timothy seed production was only slightly greater than in 1928, when it was about half that of the year before. Exports have been light except for the past two months. For the 11 months ended with Novem-

ber, they amounted to 8,209,334 pounds, compared with 11,147,853 in 1928, 13,984,356 in 1927 and 11,631,548 in 1926. Wholesale prices averaged about 35c higher than a year ago.

## YEAR ENDS WITH SEEDS DULL BUT STEADY IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Typical mid-winter conditions prevailed in the New York seed market during the period under review. It is quite likely that the demand for seeds will be unusually brisk early in 1930 as the commodity is not too well stocked and all buyers will be looking for supplies at the same time, so that those who did buy in December will "beat the rush."

All markets are bound to "come back," as commodities are fundamentally sound. Importers have been on the defensive and as a result of their cautious attitude little or no seed can be expected to arrive in the near future, so that shortages may develop in some directions after present stocks begin to move out. "While we do not wish to appear unduly bullish, we believe that an optimistic feeling is warranted," one distributor declares.

In view of the apparent general expectation of an early and active opening of the spring season, it was not astonishing that sellers generally considered it more than a waste of time to offer concessions in order to stimulate interest among buyers during the year's dulles period.

Red Clover of foreign origin furnished the outstanding exception to the generally steady tone, the basis declining 1 to 17 cents, duty paid. Although stocks here are not large and arrivals from Europe continued light—only 500 bags against 950 for the preceding month—it was evident that holders realized that in view of the liberal domestic crop, it is going to be difficult to move imported clover at the present small discount. In fact, some believe that the difference must widen to about 10 cents before buyers will take foreign seed freely. Selling was also prompted partly by reports of lower markets in Europe, some as low as 10 cents, c.i.f., New York basis. In spite of the large crop and the easier market for imported clover, the domestic variety remained steady and nominally unchanged at 21 cents.

Timothy is nominally unchanged at 7½ cents, with exporters looking for larger clearances in the near future. Exports for the month were 3,625 bags, against 2,630 for the previous month. Kentucky Bluegrass exports were about 320 bags, against about 410, and the basis unchanged.

## ROBINSON CRUSOE'S VENTURE IN SEED IS CITED

One department of the current issue of the *Scoop Shovel*, Canadian publication, deals with registered seed. It says:

"We are satisfied of this: That if every grower were to limit his wheat varieties and were to plant each year, a few—say even five bushels of registered seed—he would very soon find himself with a pure variety, and repaid a thousand times over for his money expenditure and his trouble. The finances of the average grower do not permit him to step out every year and buy enough registered seed to sow his whole farm. That is why we make this suggestion that he plant a few bushels of it each year; one year wheat for instance; one year

barley, one year oats, etc., and re-sowing the harvest from each the following year until there is enough to sow a full-sized field.

"That is the way Robinson Crusoe was able to reap a harvest after being on his island two or three years, although he started with a few accidental kernels in the dust of a grain bag which he emptied outside his stockade. Robinson Crusoe may be fiction, but his little stunt has been turned into fact thousands of times since.

"Members of elevator associations are in an advantageous position to help themselves somewhat by making use of the best of the grain grown in their district. There may be in the elevator, grain that is better as seed than some of that which members are keeping for the purpose. Arrangements can be made within the association for an exchange to be effected without costing the farmer any more than the difference in grades."

The saleability of grain at the elevator, the writer continues, is greatly affected by whether the grower has limited the number of varieties sown.

## WISCONSIN SEED NEWS

By C. O. SKINROOD

A year of heavy seed demand is expected at the Milwaukee market. The dealers here appear to be very optimistic as to the seed sales for this coming planting season. The reason for the cheerful frame of mind and the good outlook is that for the first time in years the farmers of the Northwest are able to buy Clover and Alsike seed at favorable prices. The seed dealers of Milwaukee declare that in a general way the Red Clover seed market is almost 40 per cent lower than it was a year ago in January. The decline in the Alsike seed market is almost of the same proportions, also being estimated around 40 per cent.

The Red Clover supply is pronounced as very scarce at Milwaukee, although there is expected to be plenty of seed to go around. The inquiry for seed after the holiday lull is reported as good. Estimates are made by the leading dealers that probably not more than 20 per cent of the entire crop of Red Clover seed is still in the hands of the farmers.

The situation in the Timothy seed market is in marked contrast to the clover seed conditions, there being rather a liberal amount of seed in sight in this department. Dealers are somewhat puzzled by the large available supplies of Timothy seed as no great surplus had been expected. The demand, too, has been very small and the inquiry has been light.

The Alfalfa supply does not seem any too large, the Milwaukee seedsmen declare. For a time, it was estimated that there would be large surplus supplies of Alfalfa seed. Now the feeling is that not more than an average amount of seed will be available.

There is not much light yet on the seed corn situation, according to leading handlers in Milwaukee, who say that there is not expected to be any great surplus. In fact they assert that the first-class seed corn is sure to be in excellent demand because there is never too much of this kind of seed offered. In another month, the seed corn situation will be much clearer, the dealers say.

Prescott, Wis., is elated over the fact that considerably more than one half of all the certified seed corn in the state was grown by William H. Jacques who operates a large plant at Prescott. Mr. Jacques went to Oshkosh Teachers College and then the University of Wisconsin. By 1910

(Continued on Page 453)

**BUYERS** **SELLERS**

**BAG**  
**LOTS**  
*or*  
**CAR**  
**LOADS**

**MANGELSDORF**  
**MERIT**  
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Grasses - Cowpeas  
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50% Protein



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he was saving more than 200 bushels of corn a year on his father's farm in Clark county. Then he left his father's farm and built his own plant at Prescott. A large building was constructed with 20 bins each holding 100 bushels of corn. By means of electric fans forcing heated air through the corn, Mr. Jaques can cure 600 bushels of corn per day.

Mr. Jaques has a systematic plan. He finds that in nine hours he can raise an acre of corn and nine hours more is allowed for the harvesting of the seed. Mr. Jaques uses a very careful selection of seed and will not send out any corn unless it meets a 97 per cent germination test. By fertilizing he is able to grow 60 to 75 bushels of corn per acre. About 12,000 bushels of corn will be sold this year from the Jaques plant. It will be sold in every state in the union and also in many foreign countries.

### SEED RATE CHALLENGED

A recent complaint filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission is that of the Northrup King Company, Milwaukee, Wis., against the Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

Reparation is asked on account of alleged "unreasonable, unjust and unlawful charges on shipments of nitrogen seed and soil" from Milwaukee to Minneapolis.

### SEEDSMEN COMBAT INTER-FARM CROP TRADING

A campaign opposing the practice of seed trading among farmers is being planned by the seedsmen members of the Wisconsin Seed Council. Local dealers in small towns, as well as wholesalers and large-lot distributors are being asked to co-operate when the movement gets started.

It is estimated by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, that more than 60 per cent of the seeds planted on American farms are traded among neighbors. This practice has created evil consequences for both the farmer and the seed industry and has arrived at a point where remedial action is necessary.

Seeds traded among neighbors are frequently discovered to be contaminated with weeds. State inspection and grading, intended to keep farm crops clean, is ignored. One farmer's seed often contaminates the whole neighborhood and by the process of trading, spreads to large areas.

The seed industry also suffers. It has invested millions of dollars in equipment to make seeds clean. It employs experts to select grains adapted to particular localities and of a high quality which assures the farmer of good crops. State laws are strictly observed. But despite the constructive efforts of legitimate seed distributors and dealers, farm to farm trading has impaired the results. The farmer harms himself and doesn't know it or does not want to know it. And the seed industry also suffers.

Intensive sales work by dealers who handle certified seeds, is also looked upon as an important factor in solving the problem. Continued promotional work, with an appeal for better and cleaner crops on the farms is bound to have a beneficial

effect. During the winter months when roads are poor and the dealer cannot make personal calls at the homes of his rural patrons it is advisable to use the mails. Newspaper advertisements, letters and pamphlets may be circulated to tell the story.

Dealers who assist in improving the conditions perform a valuable service to agriculture, the council suggests, as they help to increase the prosperity of the farmer which will result in increased business.

### REGISTERED SEED AMENDMENT

"The minimum percentage germination" for alfalfa seed of registered grades, as provided by the latest ministerial order in Canada, is given in the following table. Table No. 2 in Section A of the Dominion Seed Act Regulations are rescinded and these substitutions made:

| Grade Names      | Minimum Percentages Germinations |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| ALFALFA          |                                  |
| Registered No. 1 | 85                               |
| Registered No. 2 | 80                               |
| Registered No. 5 | 75                               |

This information was included in a report from L. W. Meekins, American commercial attache in Ottawa.

### 12 CARS OF SEED: \$100,000

The tremendous value of the Northwest's prairie seed crops is well illustrated by the great value concentrated in a typical primary seed trade channel: Fairburn, S. D.

When W. F. Nolan, of the Black Hills Seed and Grain Company, at Fairburn, shipped his twelfth car of alfalfa seed to a wholesaler in Brookings, S. D., recently, he stated the approximate value of those cars was over \$100,000.

Shipper Nolan handles about half the seed crop of Fall River and Custer Counties, so the total value of the seed in this area approaches a quarter of a million dollars.

Some seed in these counties still is being held by growers who anticipate a better price early in 1930.

### SEED TRAIN TOURS FRANCE

With a view to improving agricultural conditions and aiding farmers in this district to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their crops, the Chemins de Fer de l'Etat (State Railways) has sent a train to many of the principal towns between January 7 and January 17, 1930, to demonstrate the benefit of fertilizers and of selected seeds, according to a cable from S. H. Wiley, American Consul in Cherbourg.

This train is composed of four cars containing fertilizing materials, one car of selected seeds and one car fitted with cold storage. At each stop a lecture regarding the proper use of seed and fertilizing materials, with particular reference to the local soil, is given by the Director of Agricultural Services. The exhibits on the train are open to the public from 9 a. m. to noon, and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

### LESPEDeza SEED MOVING AT HIGHER PRICES

Movement of lespedeza seed from growers' hands has been slower than last year but faster than usual. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 40 per cent of the crop has been sold by growers up to December 26, compared with 50 per cent last year and 20 to 30 per cent moved up to corresponding dates in 1926 to 1928 inclusive.

Growers sold freely in some districts but reluctantly in others, where they were inclined to hold for higher prices. Movement was most rapid in western Tennessee where about 55 to 60 per cent had been sold, and slowest in southwestern Mississippi, where about 10 per cent had left growers' hands. Prices advanced during the month and on December 26, growers were offered mostly \$11.60 to \$12 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, in western Tennessee, \$12 in northern Alabama, \$11 to \$14 in southern Louisiana and \$16 in southwestern Mississippi. Prices averaged about \$12.75 compared with \$14.60 a year ago and \$10.65 two years ago.

Late reports confirm earlier ones in regard to quality, which was regarded as good or very good.

### SWEET CLOVER SEED PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Sweet Clover seed continued to move slowly during the four weeks ended December 26. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that growers had sold about 60 to 65 per cent of the crop up to that date, compared with 55 per cent a month earlier and 70 per cent to 75 per cent on a corresponding date the year before. In the main producing sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas 70 to 75 per cent had moved as against 80 to 85 per cent the year before. During the month the movement was slow although somewhat more active in northeastern North Dakota than in the other districts. Prices advanced on the average about 10

cents per 100 pounds during the month. On December 26, prices in 15 districts or states averaged \$4.90 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$4.80 on November 26 and \$5.25 a year ago. In the main producing sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas, the average price was \$4.45, compared with \$4.35 on November 26 and \$5.05 the year before.

Imports of White Sweet Clover for the period July 1 to December 15 amounted to 183,000 pounds, compared with 238,500 a year ago and 660,800 two years ago.

In the southeastern part of Kansas, movement was faster than in other parts of the state. About 75 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers in that district while 40 to 50 per cent had been sold in other districts, compared with an average movement of about 50 per cent last year. Prices declined and averaged \$4.85 in the southwestern district, \$4.70 in the southeastern and \$4.50 in the northeastern parts of the state, compared with an average of \$4.85 in those districts last year.

About one-half of the Nebraska crop had been

(Continued on Page 454)

## For Sale

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Car loader, air blast new; very best on the market. Reasonable. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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#### THIS IS A SNAP

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Rails, Equipment, Machinery, Steel Piling, Tanks, Track Scales, etc.

## ELEVATORS AND MILLS

#### FOR SALE

Complete 25-barrel Nordyke & Marmon flour mill machinery. Can be shipped anywhere. For further particulars, write I. J. ROSS, Columbus, Ind.

## SITUATION WANTED

#### WANTED

Position as manager of elevator. Experienced. References furnished. PAUL AUDE, Gladstone, Neb.

#### DESIRES POSITION

Location and permanency first, salary secondary. Experienced, successful manager of grain, also lumber, coal and sideline experience. Available at once. No defunct concerns need answer, others wire me at Kincaid, Ill., or write to CHAN COWEN, Bulpitt, Ill.

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Position as manager for a farmers' elevator company. Have had 10 years' experience in elevator work and can give best of references. Can come at once. A. P. RANKIN, Claire City, S. D.

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| 1 1/4 | .07    | .08    | .09    |        |        |
| 1 1/2 | .08    | .09    | .11    | \$0.14 |        |
| 1 3/4 | .10    | .11    | .13    | .16    |        |
| 2     | .10    | .12    | .14    | .18    | \$0.21 |
| 2 1/4 | .13    | .15    | .17    | .21    | .25    |
| 3     | .15    | .17    | .20    | .25    | .30    |
| 3 1/2 | .17    | .20    | .23    | .29    | .34    |
| 4     | .19    | .21    | .25    | .31    | .37    |
| 4 1/2 |        | .24    | .28    | .35    | .42    |
| 5     |        | .26    | .31    | .39    | .46    |
| 6     |        | .31    | .37    | .46    | .55    |
| 7     |        | .37    | .43    | .54    | .65    |
| 8     |        | .40    | .46    | .58    | .70    |
| 9     |        |        | .52    | .65    | .78    |
| 10    |        |        | .58    | .72    | .87    |

### PRICES FOR WIDER BELTS AND FOR 7 TO 10 PLY ON APPLICATION

WE ALSO CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF HANGERS, SHAFTING, WOOD AND STEEL PULLEYS, NEW AND USED LEATHER BELTING, MOTORS, GENERATORS, AND A FULL LINE OF MILL AND ELEVATOR SUPPLIES.

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sold by growers. Movement was slightly slower than a year ago. Prices averaged about \$5.70 in the southeastern, \$5.15 in the northeastern and \$5.50 in the western parts of the state compared with an average of \$5.35 for those districts at a corresponding time last year. Growers in Illinois had sold about 50 per cent of the crop, compared with 40 per cent a month ago and 60 per cent a year ago. Prices ranged \$5.50 to \$7 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed. In Michigan and northwestern Ohio about 50 per cent, and in northwestern Iowa and Montana 65 to 70 per cent had been sold up to December 26.

## ETHICS CODE FOR SEED TRADE

Eight resolutions, forming a code of ethics opposing unfair or fraudulent seed trade practices, were agreed upon at a conference in Chicago last month. They are sponsored by the Farm Seed Association of North America.

Sales, advertising, monopolies, gifts, and price cutting "wars" are dealt with in the code.

Seven of the resolutions have been indorsed by the Federal Trade Commission and an eighth was submitted by O. T. Watts, seedsman of Louisville, Ky., and was in regard to below-cost sales.

The first article takes up the sale of seeds under misrepresentations, while the second deals with advertising, declaring both to be injurious to the trade when connected with misleading statements. The third ostracizes the solicitation of cancellation of sales or contracts in order to benefit the solicitor. The fourth deals with the disparagement of either a competitor's goods or the competitor himself, while the fifth declares that the giving of presents to secure the favorable hearing of another is unfair.

The sixth and seventh were passed by only a majority, while the others received a unanimous vote. The sixth takes up discrimination between different parts of the country where the shipper is an interstate commerce agent and where such action is taken for the purpose of forming a monopoly. The seventh declares it an unfair trade practice to discriminate between buyers by either guaranteeing prices or rebating where market fluctuations have sent prices down. The last article states that underselling competitors to drive them out of business shall be looked upon with disfavor.

There will be no element of compulsion about the enforcement of the code, it was agreed. Moral suasion will be used.

The Skagit Seed Company has completed its new building at Mt. Vernon, Wash.

The United States Seed Company, St. Louis, Mo., has leased 25,000 square feet of floor space for bean storage.

The Portland (Ore.) Seed Company has been purchased by F. L. Trullinger, formerly with the Charles H. Lilly Company.

The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Ltd., recently held the formal opening of its new \$300,000 plant at Moose Jaw, Sask.

The Eastern Seed Company, of Corpus Christi and Herlingen, Texas, have opened a branch at Raymondville. The new branch will carry seeds and feeds.

The Standard Seed & Mercantile Company, Inc., Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators are F. J. Riha, V. and L. Tesar, and A. Rathauz.

The Burton Seed Company, Denver, Colo., is discontinuing business. F. F. Burton, who has operated a seed business at this place for the past 35 years, will retire and live in California.

The Wertz Seed Company, Sioux City, Iowa, announces plans for a new \$50,000 addition to its plant. The building will be 90 by 150 feet, and six stories. Construction will start next spring. The company specializes in seed and feed.

The Sherman Seed Company and the Magnolia Seed Company, Dallas, Texas, recently merged and are operating under the name of the Sherman-

Magnolia Seed Company. The capacity of their plant is 10,000,000 pounds of seed in iron tanks. Stocks of sacked seed are carried in addition.

The Binding-Stevens Seed Company plans to remodel the elevator at Tulsa, Okla., which it recently purchased from Johnson & Son, seed dealers. Seed cleaning equipment and machinery for the manufacture of seeds will be installed.

## SUBSIDY FOR SPANISH GRAIN

According to latest estimates, the Spanish wheat crop, 1929-30, will reach the high total of 150,158,500 bushels, as compared with the 1928 yield of 122,600,000 bushels, says the Department of Commerce. If this estimate is correct, there will be the phenomenon of an export surplus of wheat in Spain. Barley and rye prospects also are decidedly good.

The sharp rise in wheat acreage and production is the direct result of the extreme measures of farm relief instituted by the government.

For several years the Spanish government has been encouraging and assisting the development of agriculture, and particularly that part of agriculture which relates to the production of grain according to a report to the department from Commercial Attache Livengood at Madrid.

From 1924 to 1927 grain production increased considerably under state patronage, and, although the national production was still insufficient to fulfill the needs of consumption, nevertheless, it was sufficient to reduce greatly foreign importations of grain.

### Imports Spur Action

In 1928, however, grain crops suffered heavily, due to adverse climatic conditions, and it is estimated that as a result of the poor harvest last year an importation of 8,000,000 metric quintals (29,000,000 bushels)—a fifth part of a normal crop—of wheat was required to meet the needs of consumption. The condition of the corn crop was looked upon as even more serious, for during the last few years it has been necessary to import around 350,000 metric tons (14,000,000 bushels) of corn annually to make up the deficit in national production.

In order to promote a rapid planting of corn to help meet the large deficit in national production and in order to stimulate agriculture in the unirrigated sections of the country, the government has decided to aid directly the first 100 farmers who shall present themselves each year as cultivators of corn in unirrigated lands in the provinces where it is considered necessary to stimulate the cultivation of this product.

As the dissemination of select seed is considered one of the most important factors in the production of good grain crops, and particularly in the production of corn and wheat, provision has been made for facilitating the distribution of such seed.

### Subsidy of \$11.70 an Acre

Commencing with 1930, the first 100 farmers who register in the agronomical sections of their respective provinces who agree to cultivate corn in unirrigated lands not formerly used for that purpose will be granted an annual state subsidy of 200 pesetas each for every hectare planted, (about \$11.70 per acre), no one farmer, however, being granted subsidy for more than five hectares, (12.5 acres). The state will likewise provide the seed to be used for this cultivation. This subsidy will apply to all agricultural sections of the country except the Galician, Cantabrian, Pyrenees-Cantabrian, Catalanian and Levante regions. In the event that the quota of subsidy is not all utilized in certain provinces, it may be applied to other provinces where the petitions for this subsidy exceed one hundred. All applications for this subsidy must be made by the farmers to the chief of agronomical section of the government.

### Pure and Hybrid Grain

The institute and stations for the selection of grains will proceed as soon as possible to obtain the necessary corn seed, both pure and hybrid, which are considered most suitable to the agricultural conditions of the various regions of Spain. If

the importation of seed is necessary, it shall be made from the sections of other countries where the climatic conditions are most similar to those of the interior of Spain.

## BRITISH MAY BUILD ELEVATORS FOR ARGENTINA

The coup which American engineers effected in securing the Russian elevator building contract from the U. S. S. R. in 1929, may be partially offset this year by a British firm which has representatives in Argentina. A vast system of grain elevators is looked upon by the South American state as a matter of national economy.

That a British firm may obtain a huge contract to supply Argentina with a chain of grain elevators was the report current in local commercial circles last week, the news arising out of the joint efforts of a big British concern in conjunction with the head of the British Economic Mission, Lord D'Abernon.

Coincident with the arrival of Lord D'Abernon in Argentina, the head of the firm in question, appeared in Buenos Aires, and after a series of conferences with Lord D'Abernon a comprehensive scheme for elevators was outlined which met with approval, President Irigoyen being informed of the project by the head of the mission and evincing marked interest when it was stated that the mission would undertake the arrangements for financing in the event of the proposal bearing fruit.

## NEW ORLEANS EXPORT TRADE SETS TONNAGE RECORD

For the first time in the history of the port of New Orleans the gross tonnage of ocean vessels arriving at the port over a twelve-month period exceeded 12,000,000 tons, according to a report issued by the Board of Commissioners of New Orleans, covering the fiscal year ended August 31, 1929.

Departure included 141 vessels with full cargoes, 18 of which were loaded with grain to be distributed all over the face of the globe. During this time 24,378,733 bushels of grain were received at New Orleans' elevator which were either stored or shipped out.

TWO traders, early in September, controlled 32.6 per cent of the total open commitments in the 1926 December wheat future at Chicago, according to a recent statement of J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Federal Grain Futures Administration.

UNITED STATES crops in 1929 had an aggregate value 1¼ per cent greater than that in 1928. Principal increases in value were shown in hay, fruits, vegetables and sugar; principal decreases were in grains and cotton.

PORTUGUESE grain production this season is above that for the past three years. The wheat crop is estimated at 11,096,000 bushels, representing an increase of 47 per cent over production last season. The oats, rye, and barley crops are estimated at over 13,000,000 bushels.

THE first official Argentine government estimate of 1929-30 grain crops places the wheat yield at 143,139,000 bushels. Members of the Argentine grain trade consider this too low. Oats, barley, and rye production are placed at 67,994,000; 16,673,000; and 4,724,000 bushels, respectively.

AN EXPORT syndicate for grains has been organized in Poznan under the style of "Union of Grain Exporters of Poland" to undertake the organization of exports and the distribution of export bounties offered by the government, the United States Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Clayton Lane, American commercial attache in Warsaw. All the more important agricultural associations and grain dealers are members of the syndicate. Danzig grain dealers have asked the Minister of Industry and Commerce to allow them to join the syndicate.

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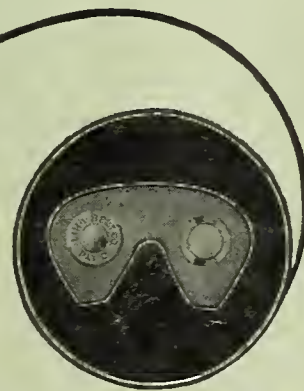
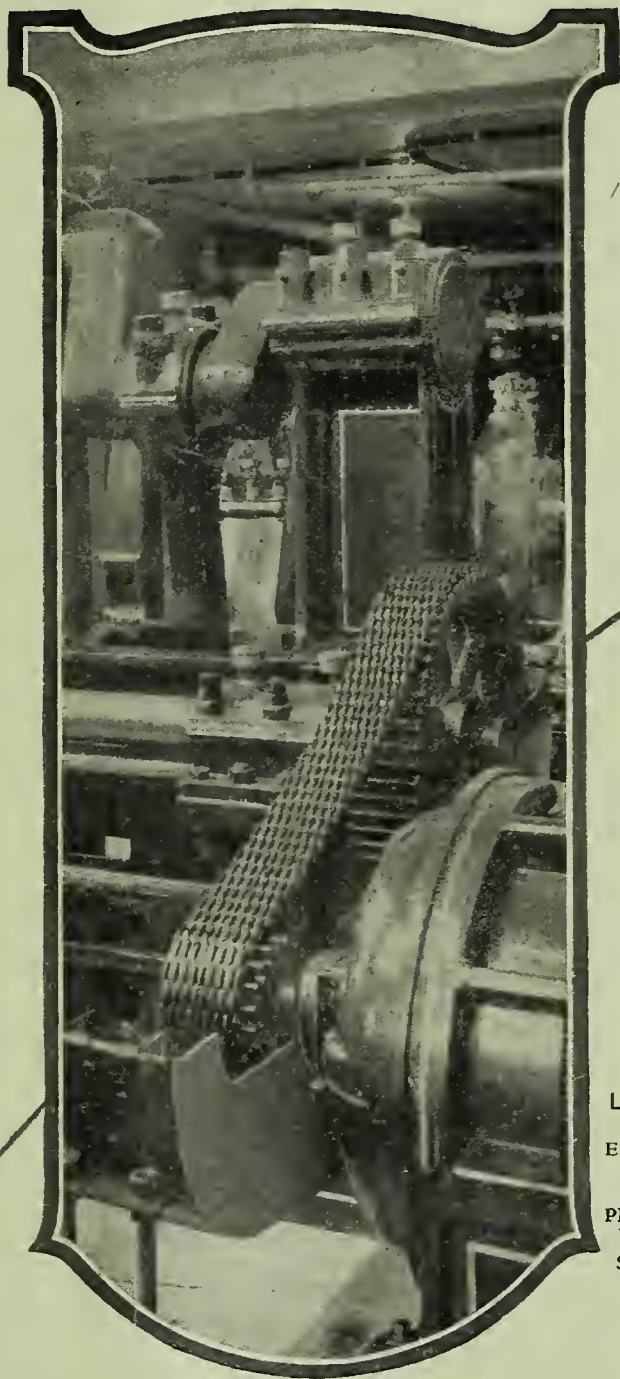


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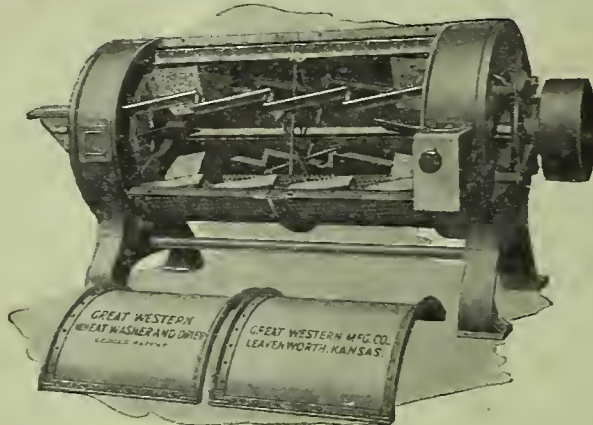
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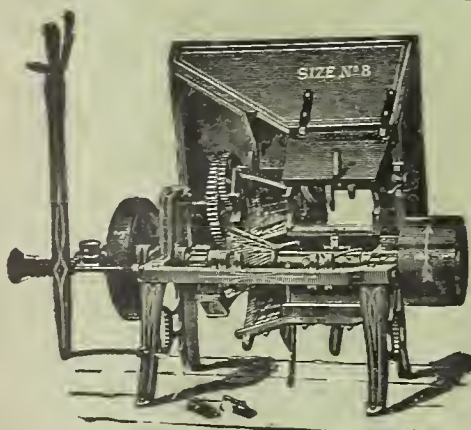
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